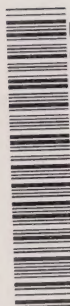


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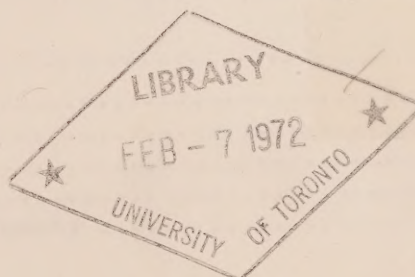
Canada

THE PLACE-OF-WORK IN
CANADIAN AND OTHER CENSUSES

by

Françoise Ricour
(Census Metropolitan Areas)
Geography Section

Working Paper (Demographic and Socio-economic Series) No. 2



Ottawa, March 1969

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INTRODUCTION*

The Geography Section is responsible for determining the delineation criteria for census statistical units and implementing those delineations. Concerning one of these statistical units, the metropolitan area, a study by Dr. L.O. Stone(1) points out that the basic applicable concept is that of the Labour Market Area. In order to delineate this area, place-of-work data are required, but until now, no relevant question was included in the Canadian census,

Concurrent with the preparation of the 1961 Census, this Section conducted a survey of Montreal's peripheral municipalities, in order to learn what proportion of their labour force worked in the central city. For the 1971 Census, it will be necessary to rely on alternative criteria(2) but eventually place-of-work data will be a must if this Section is to achieve a rational and scientific delineation of metropolitan areas. The Geography Section therefore recommends that the 1971 Census include a question as to the place-of-work, especially as experiences in other countries have shown that such information can be obtained, yield interesting results and provide the basis for the preparation of valuable studies.

I. Experiences abroad

An examination of censuses conducted in other countries reveals that most of the developed countries(3) compile journey-to-work data.

"The concentration of enterprises as a result of technical progress, the reduction of employment in agriculture and the improved means of transportation are the main reasons that cause an ever increasing number of workers to seek work outside their usual place of residence. Data on the spatial mobility of labour are most important for the study of interior-migration, transportation policies, industry location and regional development."(4)

Those countries thus consider that commutation is the phenomenon of sufficient magnitude to justify the setting up of an elaborate statistical system. Any planning obviously requires a knowledge of the characteristics of both the population and its movements.

A. Problems

A number of problems arise at different stages: collection, processing, compilation, tabulation and publication.

A study of the 1960 and 1961 censuses of the places of work in the United States(5), England(6), Japan(7) and Belgium(8) shows that the two first surveys are based on a labour force sample (25% for the United States, 10% for England) and on the total labour force in the other two countries. The Japanese Census, however, provides combined information on labour force (place-of-work) and school population 15 years and over (school location)(9).

* This paper is the translation of "Les lieux de travail (ou migrations alternantes) dans les recensements étrangers et canadien". The French version is also available.

The spatial unit selected for the collection and tabulation of these data is the smallest statistical unit: in Belgium, the commune, in Japan, the "shi" (city), "machi" (town), "mura" (village) and "ku" (ward in the six major centres); in England, the "local government areas" that is the "county boroughs", "metropolitan boroughs", "municipal boroughs", the "urban and rural districts", and in the United States the "census tract" and the "minor civil division".

1. Collection and processing.-- The two European censuses and the Asiatic one not being the first of their kind, do not provide any detail as to the methods used in the collection, coding and compilation of data (10). The United States census included this data for the first time in 1960. Coding problems, considered extremely difficult, had prevented earlier inclusion. Consequently, the technique is outlined in the introduction to the "Journey to Work. Subject Report". At every fourth household, the census enumerator left a questionnaire asking, at question P. 28:

What city and county did he work in last week?

(a) City or town _____

(b) If city or town, did he work inside the city limits?

Yes _____ No _____

(c) County _____ State _____

The census clerks converted these data into four digit codes transcribed to the appropriate circles on the FOSDIC schedules. The place-of-work units, about 4,300, were the central incorporated cities of the metropolitan areas, other cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more, counties with no towns of 50,000 inhabitants or more, county remainders with cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more and minor civil divisions in New England.

These schedules were microfilmed, scanned by FOSDIC, converted to magnetic tapes and computer processed. For each place-of-work area, a list was prepared of each place-of-residence (standard location) area(11) sending commuters and, for each place-of-residence area, a list of place-of-work areas to which the working population-commuted. This was later simplified and finally provided information on 4,300 place-of-residence areas for each of the 13 major workplace areas(12).

2. Tabulations.-- Tabulations for all countries were fraught with difficulties. The most difficult table to prepare is one that indicates for each place-of-residence area of the working population, the place-of-work area and, for each place-of-work area, the place-of-residence area. The Belgian census only provides these tabulations by regions and provinces and considers the nineteen communes of Greater Brussels as a whole, without analysing its internal movements; it is considered that tabulations providing all this information would in fact be overly detailed. "Those interested in regional statistics may consult those documents at, or obtain them from, National Institute of Statistics(13)". The Japanese census gives, on the other hand, cross-tabulations by "shi", "machi", "mura" and "ku", but is difficult to read, for the names of the statistical units appear in Japanese characters in the tables, with numbers referring to an appended romanized list.

The U.S. Census publishes this information for all levels: census tracts(14), metropolitan areas of 250,000 population and more(15), cities of 10,000 population and more, SMSA central cities(16), counties and states.

Each place-of-work census provides a considerable amount of data. The Americans who proceeded with the greatest detail, were swamped. As it seemed interesting to have a more detailed appreciation of the difficulties encountered by other countries, we have already started an exchange of correspondence.

B. Results

In all countries, part of the data resulting from the question on places of work were published, while more detailed data remain on file in statistics offices.

In analysing the tables published in the four censuses under review we find that they are of two different categories: those that show actual labour force movements, and those providing a cross-classification of characteristics.

1. United States. - The U.S. census presents these tabulations in a number of publications. Studies by census tract are not available, and analyses by county and a fortiori by state being too general, we shall examine those of the special study entitled "Journey to work" PC (2) - 6B.

The table in Appendix 1 shows by standard metropolitan statistical area of 250,000 inhabitants or more, the resident workers working in or outside SMSA, and details of destination. It also shows workers working in SMSA and residing in or outside SMSA as well as details of residence. Statistics for the whole of the SMSA are followed by those of the components (cities or counties). This table has the double advantage of providing static or general data and dynamic and thus complex data on movements of workers from one place to another. The list form and unrelieved typography however, make for difficult reading.

Appendix 2 indicates places-of-residence and of work in SMSA of 250,000 inhabitants or more and their socio-economic breakdown. It shows workers, living and working inside the SMSA, living inside and working outside the SMSA, and working inside and living outside the SMSA, their age, occupation group, sex, colour and rural or urban residence. Since this table does not provide details of destination it is of less interest to us than the previous one although it does show the major trends. Empty columns, however, would seem to indicate faulty design.

2. Great Britain. - The English census also publishes tables on the actual movement of the working population (Appendix 4) and a breakdown into socio-economic groups (Appendices 5 and 6). An additional one of a special type (Appendix 3) shows, by regions, conurbations, counties, rural and urban aggregates, resident workers, out-commuters and in-commuters(17). Appendix 4 is closely related to Appendix 1 in that it indicates by local government area the number of workers residing in a locality, the number of out-commuters by place-of-work and of in-commuters by place-of-residence. This same type of table is prepared for conurbations and New Towns. Appendices 5 and 6 provide breakdowns, the former of the workers in conurbations by socio-economic groups, occupations and industries; the latter, a similar decomposition by local government areas (comparable to that in Appendix 2).

There is a definite similarity between the U.S. and the British census tabulations, with the U.S. census providing a greater choice of places-of-work and places-of-residence, but less scope than the British tabulations (since it is restricted to SMSA). The table in Appendix 4, however, is easier to assimilate than the nearly equivalent American one in Appendix 1. Though the British census does not provide information by census tract, it gives, for the 29 boroughs of the county of London, resident and day population and enables us to distinguish between the centres of attraction and suburban dormitories.

3. Japan.-- The Japan census publishes totals on workers and students but no cross-tabulations. The size of this publication however is noteworthy: 876 pages as compared with 307 for the British census and 564 for the U.S. census. Its well arranged tables show, by "ken" or prefecture (Appendix 7), the resident-labour force, the number of persons employed in their municipality of residence, outside their municipality in the same prefecture and outside their prefecture by main destinations. The same arrangement is used in Appendix 8 for the employed by place-of-work. Appendix 9, showing employed by municipality of residence, includes the total employed, the resident-employed, the out-commuters with the main municipalities or districts of destination and the out-commuters to other municipalities and prefectures with the main prefectures of destination. Appendix 10 showing the employed by municipality of employment uses a similar arrangement.

The only difficulty experienced when referring to this census is the bilingual disposition adding to the length of the tables and requiring numerous footnotes in the appendices. The Japanese census tables are similar to Appendix 1 (U.S. census) and Appendix 4 (British census), but show more detail and separate data for the movement to and from work.

4. Belgium.-- The Belgian Census, as mentioned above, publishes tabulations which have been simplified in terms of geographical movements of the working population but contains a great variety of cross-classified characteristics. Appendix 11 is the only one that shows by place-of-residence and place-of-work areas (province and region) the number of residents living in one and working in the other. The tables in the lower half of Appendix 11 and the upper half of Appendix 12 show the number of commuters by means of transportation and commuting time and by communes of residence and work. The table at the bottom of Appendix 12 gives, for each municipality and the Brussels metropolitan area, the resident working population according to whether they work inside or outside the area and the employed according to whether it live inside or outside the area. Appendix 12 gives, for each commune, the number of persons working in the Brussels metropolitan area.

In brief, these four censuses record for the smallest statistical area, the resident-employed, the out-commuters and the in-commuters; three of them show the place-of-work of the resident population of each municipality and the place of residence of the active population of that municipality (British, U.S. and Japanese censuses); two give the composition of the active population by occupation and industry and by major place-of-residence and place-of-work areas (SMSA, conurbation, county in British and U.S. censuses); two show means of transportation (Belgium and U.S. censuses) and a single one provides commuting time (Belgian census).

C. Utilization

In the four countries whose journey-to-work data were available to us, these data were used by the government, private agencies and individual researchers.

1. United States.-- These data were one of the criteria for SMSA delineation in the 1960 census(18) and permitted to define, for each place-of-work area, the areas from which the labour is drawn by means of isopleths (Appendix 14). The SMSA boundaries lie between the 50% and 5% curves and follow the county boundaries(19). The cartographic method used for this map besides providing for easy delineation of SMSA, permits to delineate concentric areas according to the volume of daily movements towards the central city.

More theoretical studies on this type of migration have also been made by independent researchers who consider that it is one of the basic characteristics of metropolitan growth in our day(20).

2. Great Britain.-- A map based on place-of-work data provides a remarkable illustration of the journey-to-work from peripheral areas to the cities in South Wales, but does not provide numerical data and its legend does not give the meaning of symbols. The Liverpool and Manchester map is particularly well suited to bring out the journey to work movement from one area to the other(21). It does not show the number of commuters as a percentage of resident-employed but rather the number of persons from a peripheral municipality working in the central city. As this is a binodal region, the map form of presentation is particularly well chosen for determining the area of pull of each of the two cities. (Appendix 16)

3. Belgium.-- The 1960 census is a simple repetition of the 1947 census from which a map was made (Appendix 17) showing in-commuters as a percentage of the total employed in each municipality and another one showing out-commuters to Brussels as a percentage of total out-commuters from each municipality. This type of map, though different from the U.S. map chart, is also used to delineate metropolitan areas(22).

4. France.-- Several regional directorates of the INSEE(23) have published reports based on the 1954 census results. These papers give the place-of-residence and the place-of-work of the labour force by arrondissement for the city of Paris and by commune for 26 of the 90 departments, but not in a consistent manner. A map chart has been drawn (Appendix 15) that is the Lille(24) equivalent of the Brussels chart except that besides showing the percentage of commuters from each commune to Lille, it shows their number by proportional symbols. It was then possible to delineate the area from which the labour force was drawn and, at the same time, the Lille Metropolitan Area. One of the criteria for the delineation of the Paris area was commutation from which two indices were constructed: the percentage, by commune, of "out-commuters" among the resident employed and the percentage of "out-commuters" to the Department of the Seine among resident employed(25). The same kind of statistics is available by arrondissement for Paris so that it is possible to draw for these 20 units, a map for places-of-work showing the proportion of resident-employed to in-migrants (Appendix 15)(26). Les Atlas du Nord et de l'Est de la France have also published maps on travel to work using the same method as for Lille.

The Netherlands census of 1947 also provided information on commutation which was used to draw maps similar to the Belgian one in particular to delineate the area from which Amsterdam draws its labour force by computing for each municipality in the country the percentage of the male labour force working in the central city(27).

5. Germany. - The delineation of metropolitan areas is based on several criteria but particular consideration is given to the percentage, by municipality, of the number of resident workers commuting to the central city, the percentage of "out-commuters" attracted to the central city(28) and the absolute number of "out-commuters". A municipality is included in the Metropolitan area if more than 20% of its labour force work in the central city and if more than 60% of the out-commuters journey to the central city.

Owing to the compilation by France, Germany and Switzerland of data on commutation it was possible to prepare, for a joint atlas, a map similar to the Lille map(29) (Appendix 15).

At a conference on urban problems(30), the following conclusion was reached:

"Several criteria are employed throughout the world to help the national, regional and municipal bureaux make decisions about which local administrative areas should be included in, or excluded from, a statistical town, among such criteria are... daily movements of commuters (and), proportion of commuters working in the central part of town"(31).

This later observation strengthens the position of the Geography Section asking that the question on place-of-work be included in the 1971 census.

II. Canadian application

As early as 1946, DBS included the journey-to-work question in the Prairie Census, but no bulletin was published because of the problems of coding, compilation and format connected with this type of question(32).

For twenty years this question has not been asked but it reappears in the test censuses of Ottawa (1966), London (1967) and Toronto (1968) where the complete name and address of the employer is requested as well as the means of transportation to the place of work. However, in view of the anticipated additional expense, responsible officials in charge hesitate to include this question in the 1971 Census.

However, experience abroad has shown that it is possible to obtain these data, to publish significant tabulations and to use them in particular in the delineation of metropolitan areas and urban centres. Moreover the fact that other countries were able to collect these statistics for so long shows that this does not call for very elaborate techniques. The Japanese experience furthermore shows that a country much more densely populated than ours, with fewer resources and where suburbanization has not reached the proportions obtaining here, has nevertheless published a mass of information on this subject.

A. Problems

1. Selection of Statistical Unit.- It is important to know from the outset on which spatial scale these data are to be collected and compiled. Experiences abroad show that the "commune" (equivalent to the municipality) is the most current unit. However, the major cities are subdivided into districts, wards or census tracts. As our major cities have no officially recognized subdivisions, they might be considered as a single unit (cf. Belgian Census) or the census tract (cf. U.S. Census) might be adopted. The first assumption might be objected to on the grounds that even if these data did reveal the movement toward the central city for the surrounding municipalities and the origin of workers for the central city, they gave no indication as to the distribution of centres of attraction and dormitories within the central city. Up to now, the Geography Section has been in favour of using the census tract, since this unit would make it possible to obtain more definite information on the intra-urban movements of the workers and would be much more useful for planning, in particular of the highway system. Furthermore, this unit would facilitate comparison between cities periodically annexing their suburbs (in Alberta and Saskatchewan), and those having long since ceased to annex their neighbours (Montréal, Halifax, Vancouver). Census tracts delineated for statistical purposes have already been used for the publication of various data and their utilization as a place-of-work area therefore would seem logical. There remains the problem of knowing if the census tract will be used both as a place-of-work area and a place-of-residence area.

2. Coding.- If compilation of place-of-residence data can easily be achieved by census tract, such is not the case with place-of-work data. The test census questionnaires specify that the respondent must write the complete address of his place-of-work (street number and name and municipality), but sometimes the answer is incomplete because the respondent does not know it or because his place-of-work does not have a street number(33). When answers are complete, a census clerk checks each address in a directory and enters the code of the corresponding census tract on the questionnaire. If the answer can not readily be coded to census tracts or municipalities, the census clerk tries to locate the place of work with the help of maps and directories. However, some workers have no place-of-work: salesmen, yardmen, builders, members of the armed forces.

Past experience in coding was limited to the London, and Toronto Census Test questionnaires which were coded entirely by hand according to the above method.

This coding, which incidently requires quite some skills is very time-consuming without, however, providing a complete picture because of the difficulty in obtaining accurate answers. It would be possible to code mechanically only if the question were worded thus:

- Do you work in the municipality where you reside?

Yes 0 No 0

- Do you work in the county where you reside?

Yes 0 No 0

- Do you work in the province where you reside?

Yes 0 No 0

or if the question would be: Do you work in one of the following municipalities? Followed by a list of central cities of all metropolitan areas in Canada.

If one disregards these rather unlikely assumptions, inclusion in the 1971 Census of the question on place of work would require manual coding of all questionnaires. Those showing a place-of-work in an area not divided into census tracts would have a five figure code: one for the province, two for the county, two for the municipality(34), while those showing a place of work within a census tract would also have a five figure code: one for the province, one for the urban area and three for the census tract(35). Any reduction of the time needed for this manual coding, would require putting the question to a 20-25% sample of the population, i.e., adding the question to the "long questionnaire" only. This might reduce the reliability of the results for they would be based on a limited number of respondents. It is nevertheless the method adopted for the U.S. Census which, however, does not consider census tracts as place-of-work areas.

The coding operation could be performed as in the London and the U.S. censuses, by filling in circles with a pencil and have the marks read by FOSDIC.

3. Matching figures.- Coding the places-of-work to census tracts and municipalities would require the creation of 6,000 place-of-work areas(36) (4,300 in the U.S. Census) and therefore 6,000 place-of-residence areas (43,000 in the United States)7. Matching of these areas to determine the actual movements of the working population would result in 36 million possible combinations - a fantastic number even for the computer capacity. Thought must also be given to tabulation. Rather than showing for each place of residence all places where out-commuters go to work, only the ten main destinations or so would be shown and for places of work only the ten main labour supply areas which two "balance" categories would be added.

4. Tabulations.- The question of tabulation is a particularly thorny one for none of the attempts made so far in this field have met with success. The Prairies census of 1946 collected data on places-of-work and interesting tabular models were prepared but the tabulations were never produced and although techniques have improved since, there seems to be a need for simplification and a reduction in the number of units. This could be achieved by

- considering only municipalities as residence and place-of-work areas, against which the same arguments as above might be invoked; furthermore, though census tracts would be eliminated, the number of possible combinations would still be 16 millions.
- considering municipalities and census tracts as areas of residence and larger areas (central cities, counties) as place-of-work areas as in the U.S. Census;
- studying on the major unit level, the movements themselves and at the census tract level the percentage of in-commuters, out-commuters and resident-employed.

B. Results

Since the Geography Section seeks above all, through place-of-work data, to determine population movements and the location of areas of attraction, populated during the day, and of the dormitory areas, occupied at night, only tabulations of the movements themselves will be considered here to the exclusion of cross-tabulations.

Tabulations from foreign censuses examined previously and included as appendices provide a view of the varieties of possible arrangements; based on these examples the following suggestions are offered as to the type of tabulations that could be most advantageously published within the Canadian context.

1. Census Tract Bulletin.-- The census tract bulletins could add, to the traditional data, place-of-work information on the resident working population, the number of resident-employed and the number of out-commuters and, for the total employed the number of in-commuters. The tabulations of these data would be similar to the U.S. tabulations where each SMSA has its own census tract bulletin covering commuters. Tables thus obtained for the Canadian census would show which tracts are depopulated during the day by commutation from the suburbs and which ones attract the workers, i.e. distribution of day and night population.

2. Special Reports.-- A special census report could be confined to place-of-work only. The tables in this report would be similar to those in Appendices 1, 4 and 9, i.e. they would be lists rather than tables. The report would show, for Canada as a whole, the total labour force, the labour force working in the municipality of residence, that working in another municipality in the same county, and that working in another county.

[illegible]

2. Special Place-of-work Report

Canada	No.	Municipality A	No.
Total resident labour force		Total labour force	
Working in the municipality of residence		Residing inside	
Working in another municipality - same county		Residing outside	
Working in another county		B	
Working in another province		C	
		D	
		E	
		F	
		G	
Province A and following	No.	H	
		I	
Same classification		J	
		K	
County A and following	No.	Other municipalities	
Same classification			
Municipality A and following	No.	Metropolitan Area A and following	No.
Total resident labour force		<u>Centre</u>	
Working in the area		Total resident labour force	
Working outside the area		Working in the area	
B		Working in the ring	
C		Working elsewhere	
D			
E		Total employed labour force	
F		Residing in the area	
G		Residing in the ring	
H		Residing elsewhere	
I			
J			
K			
Other municipalities		<u>Ring</u>	
		Same classification	

The same design would be used in the analysis of the labour force by provinces and by counties. As for data by municipalities in the first place, consideration would be given to the total resident labour force, the resident-employed and the number of out-commuters by the ten main destinations, then to the number of out-commuters to other municipalities, next to the total employed labour force, the number of in-commuters by the ten main areas of residence (municipalities) and finally to the number of in-commuters from other municipalities.

The purpose of this table would be to combine provincial, county and municipal data; it would provide information on interprovincial, intercounty and intermunicipal migrations and show place-of-residence/place-of-work and place-of-work/place-of-residence relationships. The use of different kinds of type, a simple and clear format and a single datum - total labour force with a possible breakdown into sexes, would make for easier reading. A table of metropolitan areas showing the respective parts played by the central city and the remainder of the metropolitan area in the distribution of population and employment would complete the special report.

Any publication of statistics implies a selection. As it will be impossible to print all data, researchers will have to be given access to other material a list of which will have to be appended to the special report. Published data, however, would be sufficient to prepare all the different types of maps shown in the appendix; the percentage of out-commuters by municipalities of residence and municipalities of destination could also be used for preparing maps similar to appendices 14, 15, 16 and 17, while census tract statistics would provide material for maps like the one used for the arrondissements of Paris. The Manchester-Liverpool map (Appendix 16) could readily be adapted to the Toronto-Hamilton area for determining the areas of mutual influence of the two cities, at least as regards labour supply.

Usage of data on commutation, however, would not be restricted to the preparation of maps or use as a criterion for the delineation of metropolitan areas but would serve a great variety of other purposes.

C. Utilization

The following is a list of potential users of these data and of the uses to which this inexhaustible source of information could be put.

1. Federal Government

- (a) Dominion Bureau of Statistics -- delineation of census metropolitan areas and major urban areas.
- (b) Department of Agriculture -- delineation of the area of influence of cities by labour force supply areas. This area of influence can serve as a basis for marketing and for organizing trade.
- (c) Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation -- division of municipalities into dormitories and centres of attraction; hierarchization of urban centres.
- (d) Economic Council of Canada -- delineation of economic regions, centres of attraction and marginal areas.
- (e) Department of Forestry and Rural Development -- determination of marginal economic areas by ARDA.
- (f) Department of Industry -- determination of industrial centres of attraction and of labour force movements towards these centres.

- (g) Departments of Labour and Manpower and Immigration -- mobility of labour force in terms of residence and workplace.
- (h) Department of Trade and Commerce -- détermination, by labour force supply areas, of the area of influence of cities, which might suggest their trade area.
- (i) Transport Department -- determination of main labour force flows, essential for the location of fast means of transportation (railroads) to serve them.

2. Provincial Governments.-- The departments of Industry, Commerce, the bureaux of Statistics, the departments of Municipal Affairs, Labour and Highways, as well as regional planning agencies would find it most useful to obtain journey-to-work information.

Thus, the Quebec Department of Industry and Commerce made a study entitled "Les pôles d'attraction et leurs zones d'influence", but it had to be conducted as a survey though it would have been easier and more accurate if it had been based on information gathered through a federal census on the journey-to-work.

3. Municipal Corporations.-- Some cities undertake planning at the area of influence level; thus the surveys of Service d'urbanisme de la Ville de Montréal, an "internal area" having a radius of about thirty miles(37). Information on commuting would without doubt have been welcome in delineating and analyzing that area.

Other cities have formed, mainly to find a solution to their transportation and communication problems, supramunicipal agencies responsible for investigating those problems - among them the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto(38) and the Edmonton District Planning Commission(39), who had to undertake studies on population movements, i.e. try to supplement the lack of data on commutation.

4. Private Companies.-- This information would be particularly useful for private urban renewal and planning offices, anxious to learn about the pull of the cities and population movements in order to improve existing road systems or determine where a new highway might best be located. For example, the Lahaye Plan(40) for Ile-Jésus provided a sample of motor traffic in the Montreal Metropolitan area. Construction of the Laurentian and the St. Lawrence north shore freeways called for traffic studies by consulting engineers.

Department stores and wholesalers want to know the extent of the city's area of influence; although labour market area cannot be equated to the trade area, information on commuting would provide uniform data on the ranking of the centres across Canada.

5. University Research Departments.-- Studies on urban geography, town planning, sociology and economy are always lacking in dynamic data on the place-of-work. All studies dealing with the cities suburbs, transportation and areas of influence have, up to now, presented only fragmentary analyses as a result of this gap in our statistics.

CONCLUSION

Experiences in other countries and earlier difficulties encountered in Canada point to the importance of including this question in the census, but also show up the serious technical problems involved in this inclusion. Adding the question on places-of-work would increase the census costs by reason of the increased staff required for preliminary preparation, presentation, coding, compilation and tabulation as well as for the collection, editing, classification and the analysis and mapping of the results.

Considerable research would no doubt make it possible to simplify procedures and thus reduce costs. However, observations made to date suggest that

Considering the importance of the question on the place-of-work

- the question be included in the 1971 Census
- the question be put to a 25% population sample
- the question be coded by hand on FOSDIC schedules according to municipalities and census tracts
- the question be read by FOSDIC, microfilmed and transferred to magnetic tapes
- relevant data be included in Census Tract Bulletins under the following headings: resident labour force, resident-employed, out-commuters total employed and in-commuters
- data be published in a special report giving figures by municipalities, of the resident labour force, the resident-employed, the out-commuters according to the ten main destinations, and showing the total employed by the ten main municipalities of residence. This tabulation by municipalities would be completed by tables showing provincial, county and metropolitan area data.

NOTES

- (1) Stone, Dr. Leroy O. "Theoretical Rationale of the Proposed Delineation Rules for the 1971 Census Metropolitan Area". DBS, Census Division, December 12, 1967.
- (2) Stone, Dr. Leroy O. "Proposed Delineation Rules for the 1971 Census Metropolitan Area". DBS, Census Division, December 12, 1967.
- (3) Specifically: United States, England and Wales, France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Japan and Australia.
- (4) Institut national de Statistique. Belgium - Recensement de la population 1961. Tome 9. Mobilité géographique de la main-d'oeuvre, foreword, p. 5.
- (5) U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census - Census of Population, 1960. Journey to Work. Subject reports, PC(2)-6B.
- (6) General Register Office. Census 1961 England and Wales - Workplace Tables.

- (7) Bureau of Statistics. 1960 Population Census of Japan - Vol. 3, Part 3, Usual Place of Residence and Place of Work of Location of School.
- (8) Mobilité géographique de la main-d'oeuvre, op. cit.
- (9) The DBS Library includes the censuses of most countries but publications on places of work are too specialized for ready consultation and the language barrier makes it impossible to consult some of them.
- (10) Belgium 1947, England 1921 and 1951.
- (11) Place-of-residence areas are census tracts or municipalities.
- (12) Berry, B.J.L. and Goldstein, H. "Systematic Bias in the 1960 "Journey-to-work Data, Background Report No 2, SSRC, Study of Area Classification, November 20, 1966.
- (13) Mobilité géographique de la main-d'oeuvre, op. cit.
- (14) 1960 - U.S. Census of Population and Housing. Series PHC (1) Census Tract Reports.
- (15) Bureau of the Census. Journey to Work, op. cit.
- (16) SMSA is the apprciation for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.
- (17) Out-commuters live in an area but work outside it. In-commuters work in an area and live outside it.
- (18) A county is regarded as integrated with the county or counties containing the central cities of the area if either of the following criteria is met
 - (a) if 15 per cent of the workers living in the county work in the county or counties containing the central cities of the area, or
 - (b) if 25 per cent of those working in the county live in the county or counties containing the central cities of the area.
- (19) Berry, B.J.L.-and Goldstein, H., op. cit.
- (20) Foley, Donald L. "Home-to-work patterns in Metropolitan Areas", Characteristics of Metropolitan Growth in California.
- (21) Chaline, Claude, "Population active et agglomérations urbaines britanniques", Annales de Géographie, 1967. September-October, LXXVI
- (22) Dickinson, Robert E. "The Geography of Commuting: The Netherlands and Belgium", The Geographical Review, Vol. XLVII, 1957.
- (23) Abbreviation of Institut national de la Statistique et des Études économiques
- (24) Beaujeu-Garnier, J. and Chabot, G., Traité de géographie urbaine, 1963.
- (25) Bastié, J. and Brichler, M. "Délimitation de l'agglomération parisienne", Population, June - July 1966, No. 3.
- (26) Beltramone, André. La mobilité géographique d'une population, 1966.

- (27) Dickinson, Robert E., op. cit.
- (28) Stadtregionen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland 1961. Hannover 1967.
- (29) Atlas du nord-ouest de la Suisse, du sud de l'Alsace et du sud de la Forêt Noire.
- (30) Australian Urban Symposium, February 25-26, 1966.
- (31) Linge, C.J.R. "The Delimitation of Urban Boundaries for Statistical Purposes", Research School of Pacific Studies, Australia.
- (32) DBS "The 1946 Prairie Census Journey-to-Work Information" by G.J.V. Kokich.
- (33) DBS Mémoire d'appréciation F(1). Lieu de travail des habitants de London (Ontario), by F. Ricour.
- (34) This code would be largely derived from the "Standard Geographical Classification". Only the provincial code would differ.
- (35) Census tract numbering would be similar to that used for maps and bulletins published on these areas.
- (36) Canada has in fact about 4,000 municipalities and 2,000 census tracts.
- (37) City of Montreal Planning Department. Métropole N° 1. Les Cahiers d'Urbanisme, January 1963.
- (38) Metropolitan Toronto and Region Transportation Study, Growth and Travel. Past and Present, April 1966. First report of a series.
- (39) Edmonton District Planning Commission. Metropolitan Edmonton Transportation Study, December 1963.
- (40) LaHaye, J.C. and associates, town planners, Plan des routes intermunicipales de l'Île-Jésus, for the Corporation interurbaine de l'Île-Jésus.

Table 1.--PLACE OF WORK OF WORKERS DURING THE CENSUS WEEK, BY MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK FOR COMPONENTS OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS OF 250,000 OR MORE: 1960

(Based on 25-percent sample)

AREA, LOCATION OF RESIDENCE, AND PLACE OF WORK	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION		AREA, LOCATION OF RESIDENCE, AND PLACE OF WORK	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION		AREA, LOCATION OF RESIDENCE, AND PLACE OF WORK	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION	
	ALL MEANS	PRIVATE AUTOMO- BILE OR CAR POOL		ALL MEANS	PRIVATE AUTOMO- BILE OR CAR POOL		ALL MEANS	PRIVATE AUTOMO- BILE OR CAR POOL
AKRON, OHIO, SMSA			AKRON, OHIO, SMSA--Con.			ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY, N.Y., SMSA--Con.		
Residing in SMSA, all wks..	184,225	143,941	Working in Akron city--Con.			Residing in SMSA, all workers--Con.		
Working in SMSA.....	165,774	129,937	Residing outside SMSA--Con.	1,822	1,730	Working outside SMSA--Con.		
Summit County.....	165,774	129,937	Stark County.....	177	169	Essex County, N.Y.....	83	69
Akron city.....	125,132	97,544	Canton city.....	1,645	1,561	Pulton County, N.Y.....	135	127
Remainder of county.....	40,642	32,393	Remainder of county.....	410	402	Greene County, N.Y.....	360	332
Working outside SMSA.....	18,939	12,987	Wayne County.....	938	697	Herkimer County, N.Y.....	50	50
Cuyahoga County.....	8,152	7,793	Elsewhere.....			Kings County, N.Y.....	90	41
Cleveland city.....	2,762	2,503	Residing in remainder of Summit County.....	77,313	65,624	Monroe County, N.Y.....	96	82
Pullid city.....	73	73	Working in SMSA.....	66,159	56,033	Rochester city.....	90	76
Remainder of county.....	4,222	4,145	Summit County.....	56,033	56,033	Montgomery County, N.Y.....	546	429
Franklin County.....	73	65	Akron city.....	35,595	31,764	New York County, N.Y.....	209	52
Columbus city.....	57	53	Remainder of county.....	30,564	23,269	New York City, N.Y. (county unspecified).....	65	13
Genoa County.....	100	92	Working outside SMSA.....	9,754	9,170	Oneida County, N.Y.....	91	79
Hamilton County.....	111	95	Cuyahoga County.....	6,352	6,067	Utica city.....	58	46
Cincinnati city.....	107	91	Cleveland city.....	3,181	2,961	Oneida County, N.Y.....	212	161
Lorain County.....	74	67	Pullid city.....	73	73	Syracuse city.....	168	130
Mahoning County.....	155	139	Remainder of county.....	3,039	2,978	Queens County, N.Y.....	80	49
Youngstown city.....	102	94	Genoa County.....	60	52	Schoharie County, N.Y.....	194	174
Remainder of county.....	52	45	Hamilton County.....	75	67	Ulster County, N.Y.....	143	131
Medina County.....	762	737	Cincinnati city.....	75	67	Warren County, N.Y.....	1,769	1,611
Portage County.....	1,754	1,660	Remainder of county.....	50	50	Washington County, N.Y.....	863	832
Stark County.....	1,044	1,004	Mahoning County.....	71	59	Westchester County, N.Y.....	131	31
Canton city.....	699	678	Youngstown city.....	59	55	Remainder of county.....	85	15
Remainder of county.....	699	57	Medina County.....	429	428	Philadelphia city (county), Pa.	52	29
Trumbull County.....	72	72	Portage County.....	1,067	1,003	Elsewhere.....	1,402	956
Wayne County.....	355	343	Stark County.....	603	603	Not reported.....	12,697	1,746
Wayne County, Mich.....	51	39	Canton city.....	193	190			
Elsewhere.....	1,237	876	Remainder of county.....	420	415	Working in SMSA.....	231,529	159,540
Not reported.....	4,512	967	Wayne County.....	242	230	Residing in SMSA.....	220,775	149,258
Working in SMSA.....	181,426	144,779	Elsewhere.....	795	621	Albany County.....	95,832	60,545
Residing in SMSA.....	165,774	129,937	Not reported.....	1,400	421	Albany city.....	46,885	23,232
Summit County.....	165,774	129,937	Working in remainder of Summit County.....	48,220	29,691	Remainder of county.....	48,347	36,715
Akron city.....	99,615	72,954	Residing in SMSA.....	40,642	32,443	Rensselaer County.....	47,706	31,279
Remainder of county.....	66,159	56,033	Summit County.....	40,642	32,443	Troy city.....	22,566	13,741
Residing outside SMSA.....	15,652	14,752	Akron city.....	10,078	9,174	Remainder of county.....	24,740	15,575
Cuyahoga County.....	2,005	1,838	Remainder of county.....	30,564	23,269	Saratoga County.....	26,528	15,938
Cleveland city.....	652	569	Residing outside SMSA.....	7,578	7,233	Schenectady County.....	50,739	27,936
Cleveland Heights city.....	73	73	Cuyahoga County.....	1,459	1,359	Schenectady city.....	28,692	15,964
Remainder of county.....	1,195	1,146	Cleveland city.....	543	506	Remainder of county.....	22,617	15,972
Genoa County.....	117	113	Remainder of county.....	845	821	Residing outside SMSA.....	10,764	9,282
Lake County.....	72	57	Genoa County.....	95	81	Bennington County, Vt.....	138	134
Lorain County.....	60	57	Mahoning County.....	60	60	Berkshire County, Mass., part in Pittsfield SMSA.....	59	55
Mahoning County.....	128	128	Medina County.....	1,227	1,134	Pittsfield city.....	51	47
Remainder of county.....	81	81	Portage County.....	2,261	2,174	Brook County, N.Y.....	61	26
Medina County.....	2,536	2,535	Stark County.....	1,115	1,066	Broome County, N.Y.....	62	40
Portage County.....	5,222	4,992	Canton city.....	201	201	Columbia County, N.Y.....	1,341	1,167
Stark County.....	2,937	2,796	Remainder of county.....	914	855	Dutchess County, N.Y.....	75	40
Canton city.....	178	170	Trumbull County.....	50	80	Erie County, N.Y.....	53	33
Remainder of county.....	2,559	2,426	Remainder of county.....	73	73	Remainder of county.....	694	696
Trumbull County.....	109	116	Wayne County.....	720	703	Pulton County, N.Y.....	694	696
Remainder of county.....	131	102	Wayne County, Mich.....	52	47	Greene County, N.Y.....	1,076	916
Wayne County.....	1,300	1,205	Elsewhere.....	499	434	Herkimer County, N.Y.....	60	47
Wayne County, Mich.....	59	59	ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY, N.Y., SMSA			Kings County, N.Y.....	97	68
Detroit city.....	55	46	Residing in SMSA, all wks..	241,575	157,530	Monroe County, N.Y.....	66	58
Elsewhere.....	1,193	937	Working in SMSA.....	220,779	149,258	Montgomery County, N.Y.....	1,917	1,845
Residing in Akron city.....	106,912	78,317	Albany County.....	108,452	71,394	Nassau County, N.Y.....	57	31
Working in SMSA.....	99,615	73,954	Albany city.....	71,412	44,444	New York County, N.Y.....	117	25
Summit County.....	99,615	73,954	Remainder of county.....	37,060	26,950	Oneida County, N.Y.....	63	49
Akron city.....	89,537	64,780	Rensselaer County.....	36,408	21,656	Oneida County, N.Y.....	124	103
Remainder of county.....	10,078	9,174	Troy city.....	21,938	13,101	Syracuse city.....	62	41
Working outside SMSA.....	4,105	3,817	Remainder of county.....	14,470	9,337	Remainder of county.....	62	52
Cuyahoga County.....	1,800	1,726	Saratoga County.....	24,774	14,559	Otsego County, N.Y.....	78	63
Cleveland city.....	601	542	Schenectady County.....	54,345	41,637	Queens County, N.Y.....	98	64
Remainder of county.....	1,183	1,171	Schenectady city.....	42,957	31,310	Schoharie County, N.Y.....	845	845
Mahoning County.....	84	80	Remainder of county.....	10,368	8,327	Ulster County, N.Y.....	113	101
Medina County.....	313	315	Working outside SMSA.....	7,899	6,326	Warren County, N.Y.....	92	86
Portage County.....	687	657	Bennington County, Vt.....	243	215	Washington County, N.Y.....	1,101	72
Stark County.....	430	401	Berkshire County, Mass., non- metropolitan part.....	73	73	Westchester County, N.Y.....	117	50
Canton city.....	151	143	Berkshire County, Mass., part in Pittsfield SMSA.....	293	284	Remainder of county.....	67	60
Remainder of county.....	279	263	Pittsfield city.....	289	289	Bergen County, N.J.....	81	80
Wayne County.....	113	113	Hartford County, Conn., part in Hartford SMSA.....	60	56	Elsewhere.....	1,482	1,067
Elsewhere.....	738	521	Essex County, N.Y.....	64	60	Residing in Albany County.....	104,723	62,902
Not reported.....	3,112	946	Clinton County, N.Y.....	92	61	Working in SMSA.....	95,832	60,545
Working in Akron city.....	133,206	105,092	Columbia County, N.Y.....	294	273	Albany County.....	85,364	51,743
Residing in SMSA.....	125,132	97,544	Dutchess County, N.Y.....	122	109	Albany city.....	59,021	34,112
Summit County.....	125,132	97,544	Poughkeepsie city.....	83	71	Remainder of county.....	26,363	17,531
Akron city.....	89,537	64,780	Erie County, N.Y.....	112	71	Rensselaer County.....	47,706	31,279
Remainder of county.....	35,595	32,764	Huffalo city.....	77	45	Troy city.....	2,155	2,181
Working outside SMSA.....	3,074	2,554	ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY, N.Y., SMSA			Remainder of county.....	2,841	1,794
Cuyahoga County.....	536	490	Residing in SMSA, all wks..	241,575	157,530	Saratoga County.....	872	4,264
Cleveland city.....	109	94	Working in SMSA.....	220,779	149,258	Schenectady County.....	4,218	4,264
Remainder of county.....	350	285	Albany County.....	108,452	71,394	Schenectady city.....	3,463	3,474
Mahoning County.....	18	66	Albany city.....	71,412	44,444	Remainder of county.....	855	845
Medina County.....	1,369	1,349	Remainder of county.....	37,060	26,950	Working outside SMSA.....	2,186	1,529
Portage County.....	2,961	2,818	Working outside SMSA.....	7,899	6,326	Columbia County.....	90	73
			Bennington County, Vt.....	243	215	Dutchess County.....	72	64
			Berkshire County, Mass., non- metropolitan part.....	73	73	Poughkeepsie city.....	86	48
			Berkshire County, Mass., part in Pittsfield SMSA.....	293	284			
			Pittsfield city.....	289	289			
			Hartford County, Conn., part in Hartford SMSA.....	60	56			
			Essex County, N.Y.....	64	60			
			Clinton County, N.Y.....	92	61			
			Columbia County, N.Y.....	294	273			
			Dutchess County, N.Y.....	122	109			
			Poughkeepsie city.....	83	71			
			Erie County, N.Y.....	112	71			
			Huffalo city.....	77	45			

POPULATION DURING THE CENSUS WEEK, BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, FOR STANDARD METRO-
POLITAN AREAS: 1960

in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island; see text. Mean and median not shown where base is less than 200)

LIVE INSIDE; WORK OUTSIDE SMSA						LIVE IN SMSA; PLACE OF WORK NOT REPORTED	LIVE OUTSIDE; WORK INSIDE SMSA					
WORK IN CENTRAL CITY; WORK IN--			LIVE IN RING; WORK IN--				WORK IN CENTRAL CITY; LIVE IN--			WORK IN RING; LIVE IN--		
CONTIGUOUS COUNTY			CONTIGUOUS COUNTY				CONTIGUOUS COUNTY			CONTIGUOUS COUNTY		
METRO- POLITAN	NON- METRO- POLITAN	NON- CONTIGUOUS COUNTY	METRO- POLITAN	NONMETRO- POLITAN	NON- CONTIGUOUS COUNTY	METRO- POLITAN	NONMETRO- POLITAN	NON- CONTIGUOUS COUNTY	METRO- POLITAN	NONMETRO- POLITAN	NONCON- TIGUOUS COUNTY	
2 230	1 173	782	6 965	1 798	991	4 512	2 358	4 762	954	2 584	4 303	691
2 230	1 173	782	3 375	1 329	663	4 052	1 263	1 568	601	2 016	1 678	391
...	...	...	3 533	453	324	440	1 046	2 809	316	526	2 420	270
...	...	...	57	16	4	20	49	385	37	42	205	25
2 230	1 173	782	6 965	1 798	991	4 512	2 358	4 762	954	2 584	4 303	691
...	...	...	35	21	...	312	4	42	7	19	78	4
339	188	44	778	278	75	682	211	563	98	269	618	60
835	378	223	2 106	467	266	1 003	751	1 252	233	705	1 192	202
574	275	265	2 065	450	339	802	682	1 271	315	803	1 264	251
474	307	234	1 849	533	280	1 501	677	1 605	269	740	1 109	166
8	25	16	132	49	31	212	33	29	32	48	42	8
2 003	1 020	746	5 210	1 375	912	2 959	2 082	4 005	873	2 315	3 576	656
301	158	44	654	196	67	597	152	389	91	233	487	60
1 278	591	476	3 650	736	573	1 265	1 302	2 243	517	1 377	2 124	430
424	271	226	1 606	443	272	1 097	628	1 373	265	705	965	166
215	152	29	138	47	3	552	19	15	27	178	59	35
31	14	...	21	...	...	106	4	...	3	12	28	...
132	107	17	74	33	3	228	8	11	8	104	31	31
52	31	12	43	14	...	218	7	4	16	62	...	4
157	139	24	121	23	3	350	19	15	19	167	55	26
56	13	5	17	24	...	202	...	...	8	11	4	9
2 230	1 173	782	6 965	1 798	991	4 512	2 358	4 762	954	2 584	4 303	691
2 213	1 165	765	6 947	1 798	991	4 457	2 358	4 719	938	2 575	4 267	687
1 710	860	651	5 393	1 220	868	2 278	1 863	3 700	748	2 093	3 236	537
111	91	9	707	256	41	711	177	472	40	153	510	27
392	214	105	847	322	82	1 468	318	547	150	329	521	123
17	8	17	18	...	...	55	...	43	16	9	36	4
1 646	812	605	5 262	1 177	837	1 791	1 819	3 595	724	2 009	3 170	533
1 609	812	605	5 119	1 151	829	1 669	1 787	3 528	705	1 951	3 119	526
1 240	579	404	3 662	732	557	986	1 210	2 263	474	1 316	2 216	376
238	153	58	494	100	69	284	182	332	63	216	300	50
1 002	426	346	3 168	632	488	702	1 028	1 931	411	1 100	1 916	326
361	213	189	1 373	382	251	588	556	1 245	215	607	865	146
207	124	122	776	218	149	407	348	777	136	321	502	80
154	89	67	597	164	102	181	208	468	79	286	363	66
8	20	12	84	37	21	95	21	20	16	28	38	4
19	...	...	63	13	8	30	20	40	12	46	38	7
18	...	...	80	13	...	92	12	27	7	12	13	...
2 225	1 173	777	6 965	1 786	988	4 505	2 358	4 758	942	2 581	4 303	683
225	155	112	1 023	196	178	66	537	656	167	452	542	83
151	117	128	627	229	154	135	289	314	125	216	208	51
144	94	168	435	80	202	225	253	240	190	87	171	34
166	108	53	834	186	45	162	354	698	78	204	464	31
401	224	120	1 715	405	158	189	434	1 133	109	714	1 311	176
857	312	148	1 625	388	173	535	390	1 307	178	593	1 143	232
15	...	...	19	20	6	32	3	8	13	7	31	...
94	53	8	257	112	24	194	24	143	8	125	190	15
99	67	12	294	111	24	102	58	126	53	116	180	26
73	43	28	136	59	24	24	2 865	16	133	67	63	35
1 998	1 020	741	5 910	1 363	909	2 956	2 082	4 001	861	2 312	3 576	640
167	126	96	818	124	161	39	483	545	140	380	426	72
151	113	128	566	226	154	119	281	301	125	216	196	51
135	90	164	396	59	194	151	249	175	176	68	67	34
120	58	41	438	56	29	53	182	296	54	122	257	19
397	224	116	1 692	401	158	185	434	1 125	109	714	1 291	176
817	271	148	1 457	317	161	476	371	1 242	170	567	1 064	223
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
42	28	8	141	40	4	83	8	87	13	62	52	12
96	67	12	282	98	24	98	58	122	53	116	168	26
73	43	28	116	42	24	1 752	16	108	21	63	55	35
2 225	1 173	777	6 965	1 786	988	4 505	2 358	4 758	942	2 581	4 303	683
4	23	...	40	69	...	30	8	8	4	19	83	19
134	85	66	377	214	108	78	143	237	66	253	302	75
1 351	591	365	3 990	761	369	587	1 260	2 726	357	1 402	2 603	299
166	96	129	572	92	146	299	165	555	141	189	300	148
205	195	90	833	285	162	261	360	610	136	234	522	49
39	16	26	165	55	42	67	105	120	41	34	36	4
36	28	4	173	58	32	33	59	94	19	29	54	16
28	19	7	110	33	26	105	23	40	21	27	71	...
7	...	...	23	8	19	25	16	25	24	96	16	16
167	104	29	453	171	64	114	162	247	78	208	261	29
40	...	24	141	4	12	24	49	56	38	62	28	16
48	16	8	88	36	8	2 882	8	40	17	28	27	12

Table 2.--METROPOLITAN STATUS AND LOCATION RELATIONSHIPS OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND PLACE OF
POLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

(Based on 26-percent sample. Armed Forces excluded from statistics on occupation and industry. County designation refers to

LIVE AND WORK IN SMSA											
SUBJECT	WORKERS LIVING IN SMSA	WORKERS WORKING IN SMSA	LIVE IN CENTRAL CITY; WORK IN--					LIVE IN RING; WORK IN --			
			SAME COUNTY			DIFFERENT COUNTY		CENTRAL CITY		RING	
			SAME CENTRAL CITY	DIFFERENT CENTRAL CITY	ELSE- WHERE	CENTRAL CITY	ELSE- WHERE	SAME COUNTY	DIFFERENT COUNTY	SAME COUNTY	DIFFER- ENT COUNTY
AKRON, OHIO											
URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE											
1 TOTAL	184 225	181 426	89 537	...	10 078	...	...	35 595	...	30 568	...
2 URBAN	161 901	155 819	89 537	...	10 078	...	...	25 268	...	23 414	...
3 RURAL NONFARM	21 461	24 098	...	...	...	...	...	9 990	...	6 721	...
4 RURAL FARM	863	1 509	...	...	...	...	...	337	...	429	...
AGE, SEX, AND COLOR											
5 TOTAL: 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER	184 225	181 426	89 537	...	10 078	...	...	35 595	...	30 568	...
6 14 TO 17 YEARS	4 757	4 543	2 066	...	140	...	...	368	...	1 815	...
7 18 TO 24 YEARS	22 017	21 452	11 169	...	1 402	...	...	3 462	...	3 600	...
8 25 TO 34 YEARS	39 736	38 793	17 389	...	2 771	...	...	7 984	...	6 314	...
9 35 TO 44 YEARS	86 445	86 261	21 185	...	2 641	...	...	10 010	...	7 839	...
10 45 TO 64 YEARS	65 102	64 460	34 062	...	2 899	...	...	13 144	...	9 819	...
11 65 YEARS AND OVER	6 168	5 887	3 666	...	225	...	...	627	...	1 177	...
12 MALE: 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER	128 916	127 498	59 092	...	7 780	...	...	27 071	...	20 048	...
13 14 TO 17 YEARS	16 579	15 974	7 650	...	1 170	...	...	2 214	...	3 528	...
14 18 TO 24 YEARS	63 126	62 550	26 319	...	4 341	...	...	14 350	...	9 847	...
15 25 TO 34 YEARS	49 211	46 974	25 123	...	2 289	...	...	10 607	...	6 873	...
16 35 TO 44 YEARS	12 546	11 743	9 418	...	1 162	...	...	203	...	627	...
17 45 TO 64 YEARS	1 829	1 704	1 378	...	143	...	...	25	...	111	...
18 65 YEARS AND OVER	6 399	5 998	4 714	...	717	...	...	92	...	282	...
19 MALE: 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER	4 318	4 041	3 326	...	302	...	...	86	...	234	...
20 FEMALE: 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER	8 146	7 630	5 935	...	890	...	...	132	...	372	...
21 FEMALE: 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER	4 400	4 113	3 483	...	272	...	...	71	...	255	...
HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP											
22 TOTAL	184 225	181 426	89 537	...	10 078	...	...	35 595	...	30 568	...
23 IN HOUSEHOLDS	182 983	180 191	88 770	...	10 044	...	...	35 583	...	30 250	...
24 HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	119 877	119 074	56 349	...	7 052	...	...	25 644	...	17 652	...
25 WIFE OF HEAD	30 748	30 201	13 381	...	1 316	...	...	5 507	...	6 618	...
26 OTHER MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD	32 358	30 916	17 040	...	1 676	...	...	4 232	...	5 980	...
27 IN GROUP QUARTERS	1 242	1 235	767	...	38	...	...	12	...	314	...
FAMILY COMPOSITION											
28 TOTAL: FAMILY HEADS	109 503	109 223	49 540	...	6 523	...	...	24 913	...	16 357	...
29 IN HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES	102 700	102 522	45 342	...	6 197	...	...	23 999	...	15 368	...
30 HEAD UNDER 45 YEARS OLD	39 961	39 656	24 095	...	4 205	...	...	14 115	...	9 386	...
31 NO OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18	10 497	10 244	4 641	...	829	...	...	2 101	...	1 440	...
32 SOME OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18	49 464	49 412	19 454	...	3 376	...	...	11 924	...	7 946	...
33 HEAD 45 TO 64 YEARS OLD	39 134	39 411	19 210	...	1 837	...	...	9 442	...	5 276	...
34 NO OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18	25 686	25 847	13 280	...	1 169	...	...	5 968	...	3 266	...
35 SOME OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18	13 448	13 564	5 930	...	668	...	...	3 474	...	2 022	...
36 HEAD 65 AND OVER	3 605	3 455	2 037	...	155	...	...	442	...	694	...
37 IN OTHER FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD	2 017	2 047	1 155	...	107	...	...	345	...	277	...
38 IN FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD	4 786	4 654	3 043	...	219	...	...	569	...	752	...
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP											
39 TOTAL	184 084	181 290	69 473	...	10 074	...	...	35 568	...	30 550	...
40 PROFESSIONAL, TECH., & KIND. WKRS	22 616	23 098	9 828	...	1 500	...	...	5 325	...	4 006	...
41 MGRS., OFFLS., & PROP., INCL. FARM	13 659	13 321	6 011	...	555	...	...	3 037	...	2 515	...
42 SALES WORKERS	14 118	13 745	6 867	...	494	...	...	2 524	...	2 865	...
43 CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	27 820	28 095	15 041	...	1 110	...	...	5 955	...	4 150	...
44 CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, & KINDRED WKRS	26 701	29 366	11 960	...	1 903	...	...	6 670	...	5 346	...
45 OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS	42 429	42 234	22 259	...	2 732	...	...	8 054	...	7 324	...
46 PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	3 338	3 303	2 180	...	148	...	...	154	...	3 300	...
47 SERVICE WKRS., EXC. PVT. HOUSEHOLD	15 401	15 169	9 018	...	757	...	...	1 584	...	1 724	...
48 LABORERS, EXCEPT MINE	7 808	7 658	3 682	...	577	...	...	1 116	...	922	...
49 OCCUPATION NOT REPORTED	8 194	5 301	2 607	...	298	...	...	1 129	...	922	...
50 MALE	128 779	127 362	59 028	...	7 776	...	...	27 044	...	20 034	...
51 PROFESSIONAL, TECH., & KIND. WKRS	15 146	15 661	6 119	...	1 015	...	...	4 185	...	2 296	...
52 MGRS., OFFLS., & PROP., INCL. FARM	12 064	11 777	5 186	...	512	...	...	2 809	...	2 100	...
53 SALES WORKERS	8 634	8 214	3 903	...	288	...	...	1 730	...	1 524	...
54 CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	9 022	9 157	4 631	...	446	...	...	1 964	...	1 156	...
55 CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, & KINDRED WKRS	27 990	28 666	11 503	...	1 880	...	...	6 567	...	4 604	...
56 OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS	34 316	34 306	18 429	...	2 488	...	...	7 108	...	4 400	...
57 PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	115	115	58	...	9	...	...	4	...	1 198	...
58 SERVICE WKRS., EXC. PVT. HOUSEHOLD	6 502	6 390	3 926	...	345	...	...	687	...	1 595	...
59 LABORERS, EXCEPT MINE	7 395	7 261	3 523	...	570	...	...	1 070	...	644	...
60 OCCUPATION NOT REPORTED	5 595	3 815	1 750	...	223	...	...	900	...	644	...
MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP											
61 TOTAL	184 084	181 290	69 473	...	10 074	...	...	35 568	...	30 550	...
62 AGRIC., FOR., FISHERIES, & MINING	1 532	1 507	239	...	75	...	...	137	...	915	...
63 CONSTRUCTION	7 354	7 348	2 829	...	460	...	...	1 315	...	1 608	...
64 MANUFACTURING	82 573	83 206	39 190	...	5 303	...	...	18 805	...	11 201	...
65 TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ETC.	12 216	12 214	6 030	...	504	...	...	2 760	...	1 477	...
66 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	31 403	31 280	16 416	...	1 640	...	...	5 255	...	6 058	...
67 FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	5 835	5 765	3 070	...	124	...	...	1 502	...	694	...
68 BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES	4 325	4 232	2 332	...	145	...	...	788	...	1 591	...
69 PERSONAL SERVICES	8 151	8 068	5 166	...	375	...	...	701	...	812	...
70 ENTERTAINMENT & RECREATION SERV'S	1 432	1 534	660	...	105	...	...	164	...	4 498	...
71 PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES	19 587	19 470	9 890	...	1 106	...	...	3 051	...	1 091	...
72 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	6 809	4 813	1 640	...	110	...	...	763	...	349	...
73 INDUSTRY NOT REPORTED	8 870	1 916	1 011	...	127	...	...	327	...	349	...

England and Wales, Regions, Conurbations, Urban/Rural Aggregates,
Counties, Local Authority Areas, Conurbation Centres, New Towns
(10 per cent sample)

Place Name (to j)	Persons resident in the area but working elsewhere in England and Wales		Persons working in the area but resident elsewhere in England and Wales		Excess or Deficiency (-) of columns q and r as compared with columns o and p		Excess or Deficiency (-) of Armed Forces stationed in the area as compared with those resident in the area outside Eng- land and Wales		Population with employment in the area		Percentage of population employed in the area		Percentage of population employed in the area		Area
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Females	100 P M	100 P F	100 P M	100 P F	
	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	aa	ab	
58,09							-33,47	-7,18	21,081,68	14,210,78	100.0	100.0	99.8		ENGLAND AND WALES
															Standard Regions and Conurbations
2,64	19,10	5,84	9,36	2,89	-9,74	-2,85	-3,09	-58	1,345,14	962,35	100.0	100.0	98.8		NORTHERN
77	20,30	2,93	29,00	13,27	8,70	10,34	-1,12	-14	386,05	215,44	100.0	100.0	101.8		Tyneside Conurbation
1,87	42,46	10,41	24,02	5,12	-18,44	-13,29	-1,97	-44	959,09	702,31	100.0	100.0	96.6		Remainder
3,52	23,40	7,34	32,99	12,37	9,59	5,03	-2,98	-35	1,845,65	1,303,68	100.0	100.0	100.6		EAST AND WEST RIDINGS
1,38	15,10	2,80	27,79	15,86	12,68	13,08	-89	-10	856,63	537,39	100.0	100.0	103.0		West Yorkshire Conurbation
2,14	43,15	21,42	40,06	13,37	-3,09	-8,05	-2,09	-25	1,089,02	765,39	100.0	100.0	98.8		Remainder
6,65	29,86	8,47	26,83	8,83	-3,03	2,36	-6,47	-84	3,052,93	1,962,30	100.0	100.0	99.7		NORTH WESTERN
2,52	27,68	6,44	48,17	16,32	20,49	9,88	-1,65	-22	1,223,75	747,39	100.0	100.0	102.4		South East Lancashire Conurbation
1,38	34,77	8,55	35,46	12,84	69	4,29	-2,67	-15	607,70	331,39	100.0	100.0	100.3		Merseyside Conurbation
7,75	82,99	28,43	58,78	16,62	-24,21	-11,81	-1,95	-27	1,221,48	802,39	100.0	100.0	97.0		Remainder
2,36	40,36	12,26	25,01	7,53	-15,35	-4,73	-1,36	-26	1,656,75	1,147,70	100.0	100.0	98.7		NORTH MIDLAND
4,54	23,09	7,36	27,70	7,38	4,61	2	-1,36	-26	2,301,82	1,541,74	100.0	100.0	100.1		MIDLAND
2,88	20,95	5,08	59,01	20,71	38,06	15,63	-1,48	-10	1,223,01	601,01	100.0	100.0	104.5		West Midlands Conurbation
1,66	71,51	25,55	38,06	9,94	-33,45	-15,61	12	-18	1,078,81	740,72	100.0	100.0	95.6		Remainder
3,64	157,41	45,79	46,29	11,50	111,12	-34,29	-2,23	-54	1,484,84	1,042,80	100.0	100.0	90.9		EASTERN
22,49	63,79	16,18	219,99	60,52	158,20	44,34	-15,84	-3,44	5,583,32	3,600,49	100.0	100.0	103.4		LONDON AND SOUTH EASTERN
10,57	70,19	18,46	316,21	85,65	248,02	65,19	-10,59	-2,79	4,487,83	2,869,83	100.0	100.0	107.2		Greater London Conurbation
3,32	127,69	33,18	35,87	12,33	-91,82	-20,85	-5,25	-65	1,095,49	732,46	100.0	100.0	90.2		Remainder
3,31	65,45	15,96	38,37	11,56	-27,08	-4,40	1,12	-46	1,199,44	837,65	100.0	100.0	97.8		SOUTHERN
3,73	16,72	6,00	15,80	3,95	-2,92	-2,05	29	-44	1,440,51	1,022,11	100.0	100.0	99.8		SOUTH WESTERN
3,21	13,53	5,12	12,37	1,79	-1,16	-3,33	-1,55	-19	1,071,28	790,56	100.0	100.0	99.4		WALES
2,09	6,35	1,75	6,19	1,10	-16	-65	-1,37	-18	783,06	575,46	100.0	100.0	99.7		Wales I (South east)
1,12	9,55	4,02	8,55	1,34	-1,00	-2,68	-18	-1	288,22	215,16	100.0	100.0	98.7		Wales II (Remainder)
27,50	170,25	40,71	498,89	159,12	328,64	118,41	-18,60	-3,50	8,784,97	5,625,92	100.0	100.0	105.1		Urban/Rural Aggregates
															Conurbations
4,67	321,74	79,88	493,15	206,49	171,41	126,61	-4,79	-81	3,146,19	2,060,23	100.0	100.0	110.2		Areas outside Conurbations
3,81	345,99	91,24	375,75	161,37	29,76	70,13	-6,41	-47	1,970,14	1,306,35	100.0	100.0	105.0		Urban areas with populations of 100,000 or more
9,68	747,86	246,15	641,86	255,43	106,30	9,28	-15,79	-1,23	4,000,13	2,727,44	100.0	100.0	97.2		Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and less than 100,000
10,43	992,77	453,23	569,26	128,80	423,51	324,43	12,12	-1,17	3,180,25	2,476,84	100.0	100.0	81.2		Urban areas with populations of less than 50,000
															Rural Districts
52	9,25	3,02	13,04	2,51	3,79	-51	-10	-8	181,28	129,19	100.0	100.0	101.8		BEDFORDSHIRE
28	9,89	2,32	25,23	8,27	15,24	5,85	-50	-4	143,88	89,84	100.0	100.0	116.8		M.B.s. and U.D.s.
1	81	20	22	7	-59	-13	-1	-	95	60	100.0	100.0	56.0		Amphill
5	5,43	83	7,11	3,78	1,68	2,95	-28	-1	33,11	21,11	100.0	100.0	115.1		Bedford M.B.
5	76	9	1,03	51	27	42	-	-	4,50	2,22	100.0	100.0	118.1		Biggleswade
3	2,62	87	7,79	1,99	5,17	1,12	-1	-	18,40	13,74	100.0	100.0	152.1		Dunstable M.B.
3	2,15	96	1,20	25	-95	-71	-1	-	2,75	2,04	100.0	100.0	62.2		Kempston
4	1,59	49	1,35	60	-24	12	-11	-2	5,06	3,57	100.0	100.0	95.3		Leighton Buzzard
11	5,93	1,66	19,94	3,86	10,05	2,20	-10	-1	77,59	54,81	100.0	100.0	118.5		Luton M.B.
11	53	12	54	10	-15	-2	-	-	1,54	1,10	100.0	100.0	90.1		Sandy
24	19,21	8,18	7,76	1,73	-11,45	-8,46	40	-2	37,38	29,18	100.0	100.0	88.1		Rural Districts
2	3,22	1,19	1,50	29	-1,64	-90	-2	-	8,79	6,74	100.0	100.0	77.4		Amphill
10	5,23	2,44	4,19	66	-54	-1,58	-12	-2	12,33	10,11	100.0	100.0	84.5		Bedford
4	3,70	1,62	1,24	34	-2,46	-1,28	47	-	9,54	7,75	100.0	100.0	74.5		Biggleswade
4	8,29	3,25	1,48	55	-6,81	-2,70	7	-	6,72	4,61	100.0	100.0	41.6		Luton
66	29,23	8,03	17,94	5,73	-11,29	-2,30	56	-14	216,29	148,84	100.0	100.0	94.3		BERKSHIRE
13	8,99	2,46	10,01	5,37	1,02	2,91	-35	-3	59,75	36,44	100.0	100.0	106.3		(A.C. with C.B.)
53	33,60	11,31	21,29	6,10	-12,31	-5,21	89	-11	156,54	110,40	100.0	100.0	90.4		Reading C.B.
16	17,10	4,69	11,98	5,80	-5,12	1,11	-23	-5	81,15	31,49	100.0	100.0	92.3		Administrative County
1	2,42	72	1,58	56	-84	-16	-5	-1	5,60	3,71	100.0	100.0	64.1		M.B.s. and U.D.
3	4,44	1,22	3,89	1,91	-55	69	-23	-1	16,75	10,13	100.0	100.0	100.0		Abingdon M.B.
4	2,44	57	2,48	1,38	4	81	-13	-1	10,00	6,21	100.0	100.0	107.6		Maidenhead M.B.
5	4,78	1,47	1,74	99	-3,04	-48	21	-1	10,03	6,21	100.0	100.0	75.1		Newbury M.B.
1	71	21	70	23	-1	2	-5	-1	2,25	1,48	100.0	100.0	98.7		Wallingford M.B.
1	1,06	24	35	21	-71	-3	-3	-	1,82	1,23	100.0	100.0	70.3		Wantage
1	1,60	39	1,59	65	-1	26	-7	-	4,70	3,58	100.0	100.0	104.0		Wokingham M.B.

Table 1 Population in Employment by Areas of Residence and Workplace

APPENDIX 3

Notes:— (1) Members of the Armed Forces enumerated away from their units or in married quarters are treated as resident at their married quarters or other home address and working at their stations; where they are in different areas the apparent movement is excluded from columns a to t and its net effect is included in columns u and v. See p. vii.

(2) Proportions and ratios based on small numbers and therefore particularly liable to chance error are printed in italics. See p. x.

Area	Economically Active Population Resident in the area										
	Total			Out of Employment		In Employment			With no fixed workplace		With workplace not stated
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m
ENGLAND AND WALES	21,694,47	14,649,08	7,045,39	404,83	167,31	21,122,35	14,244,25	6,878,08	630,87	44,86	118,25
Standard Regions and Conurbations											
NORTHERN	1,415,19	1,017,72	397,47	42,54	11,15	1,361,50	875,18	386,32	30,37	2,42	6,35
Tyneside Conurbation	384,86	285,41	119,45	13,15	3,44	368,27	252,26	116,01	8,35	61	1,70
Remainder	1,030,33	752,31	278,02	29,39	7,71	993,23	722,92	270,31	22,02	1,81	4,65
EAST AND WEST RIDINGS	1,985,39	1,333,36	652,03	36,29	14,74	1,934,36	1,287,07	637,29	45,12	3,27	5,64
West Yorkshire Conurbation	852,11	539,25	312,86	13,75	6,50	831,86	525,50	306,36	19,74	1,33	2,40
Remainder	1,133,28	794,11	339,17	22,54	8,24	1,102,50	771,57	330,93	25,38	1,94	3,24
NORTH WESTERN	3,170,40	2,047,77	1,122,63	75,97	33,72	3,060,71	1,971,80	1,088,81	73,47	5,24	12,38
South East Lancashire Conurbation	1,231,25	772,92	458,33	23,80	12,20	1,195,25	749,12	446,13	27,66	1,93	3,77
Merseyside Conurbation	637,76	418,36	219,40	24,40	7,62	605,74	393,96	211,79	17,61	89	3,77
Remainder	1,301,39	856,49	444,90	27,77	13,90	1,259,72	828,72	431,00	28,00	2,42	5,91
NORTH MIDLAND	1,712,30	1,188,71	523,59	24,30	9,55	1,678,45	1,164,41	514,04	43,30	2,83	5,16
MIDLAND	2,349,23	1,574,39	774,84	35,80	14,50	2,298,83	1,538,49	760,34	58,45	3,69	10,86
West Midlands Conurbation	1,196,57	783,06	413,51	18,62	7,05	1,170,90	764,44	406,46	27,44	1,85	6,26
Remainder	1,152,66	791,33	361,33	17,26	7,45	1,127,93	774,05	353,88	31,01	2,04	4,60
EASTERN	1,667,88	1,180,42	487,46	24,27	10,59	1,633,02	1,156,15	476,87	60,07	3,97	8,56
LONDON AND SOUTH EASTERN	5,530,70	3,546,03	1,984,67	85,90	42,74	5,402,06	3,460,13	1,941,93	184,42	15,11	42,84
Greater London Conurbation	4,287,27	2,696,39	1,590,88	65,79	33,48	4,188,00	2,630,60	1,557,40	132,74	12,16	34,83
Remainder	1,243,43	849,64	393,79	20,11	9,26	1,214,06	829,53	384,53	51,68	2,95	8,01
SOUTHERN	1,257,33	881,72	375,61	18,71	8,36	1,230,26	883,01	367,25	46,70	2,67	8,28
SOUTH WESTERN	1,461,46	1,049,02	431,54	25,18	10,65	1,445,63	1,024,74	420,89	57,21	3,62	8,51
WALES	1,124,59	829,04	295,55	35,77	11,31	1,077,51	783,27	284,24	31,76	2,04	9,17
Wales I (South east)	619,34	402,84	216,50	25,91	6,01	785,42	576,93	208,49	20,54	1,50	5,94
Wales II (Remainder)	305,25	226,20	79,05	9,86	3,30	292,09	216,34	75,75	11,22	45	3,23
Urban/Rural Aggregates											
Conurbations	8,589,82	5,475,39	3,114,43	159,51	70,29	8,360,02	5,315,88	3,044,14	233,74	18,57	52,75
Areas outside Conurbations											
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 or more	2,943,04	1,977,76	965,28	64,15	25,12	2,853,77	1,913,61	940,16	83,71	5,13	11,29
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and less than 100,000	1,927,24	1,318,93	608,31	35,93	14,18	1,877,13	1,283,00	594,13	56,28	3,26	8,05
Urban areas with populations of less than 50,000	4,230,09	2,932,91	1,297,18	83,38	32,54	4,114,17	2,849,53	1,264,54	120,01	9,35	20,40
Rural Districts	4,004,28	2,944,09	1,060,19	61,86	25,18	3,917,24	2,862,23	1,055,01	137,13	8,54	25,36
BEDFORDSHIRE	181,19	127,55	53,64	2,05	1,00	178,14	125,50	52,64	5,24	26	1,17
M.B.s. and U.D.s.	125,53	86,76	38,77	1,86	74	123,23	85,20	38,03	3,23	20	74
Amphill	1,70	1,23	47	3	1	1,66	1,20	46	5	-	1
Bedford M.B.	29,47	20,24	9,23	49	21	28,77	12,75	9,02	86	0	26
Biggleswade	3,68	2,68	1,00	4	3	3,81	2,64	1,17	14	1	7
Donstable M.B.	12,25	8,66	3,59	10	5	12,10	8,56	3,54	34	5	5
Kempston	4,50	3,08	1,42	6	2	4,42	3,02	1,40	14	-	5
Lighton Buzzard	5,43	3,81	1,62	7	5	5,31	3,74	1,57	13	1	7
Luton M.B.	66,56	45,72	20,84	74	37	65,45	44,98	20,47	1,51	5	21
Sandy	1,74	1,34	40	3	-	1,71	1,31	40	3	-	1
Rural Districts	55,66	40,79	14,87	49	26	54,81	40,30	14,61	1,99	6	43
Amphill	11,52	8,41	3,11	11	6	11,35	8,30	3,05	55	-	7
Bedford	14,86	10,89	3,97	16	11	14,59	10,73	3,86	47	2	14
Biggleswade	12,93	9,82	3,11	10	2	12,81	9,72	3,09	50	1	17
Luton	16,35	11,67	4,68	12	7	16,16	11,55	4,61	47	3	5
BERKSHIRE (A.C. with C.B.)	233,48	162,24	71,24	2,69	1,35	229,44	159,53	69,89	8,31	54	1,36
Reading C.B.	57,59	38,97	18,62	1,00	39	56,20	37,97	18,23	2,35	1	-
Administrative County	175,89	123,27	52,62	1,69	96	173,24	121,58	51,66	5,96	40	1,16
M.B.s. and U.D.	56,46	37,54	18,82	70	32	55,44	36,84	18,60	1,48	17	47
Abingdon M.B.	6,77	4,58	2,19	8	3	6,66	4,50	2,16	4	1	-
Maidenhead M.B.	17,11	10,93	6,18	22	14	16,75	10,71	6,04	44	3	-
Newbury M.B.	9,46	6,49	2,97	13	4	9,29	6,36	2,93	22	6	-
New Windsor M.B.	13,58	9,00	4,58	16	7	13,35	8,84	4,51	44	1	-
Wallingford M.B.	2,34	1,56	78	6	-	2,28	1,50	78	5	1	-
Wantage	2,62	1,78	84	1	2	2,59	1,77	82	8	-	-
Wokingham M.B.	4,58	3,20	1,38	4	2	4,52	3,15	1,36	21	4	-

* The total number of residents of England and Wales working in a local authority area in England and Wales other than that of the residence was 7,806,42 persons (5,572,87 males and 2,233,55 females).

† The figures of population in employment in columns w to y exclude persons working outside England and Wales. The England and Wales figures of these columns therefore differ from those in columns g to j and in the Industry Tables by the numbers so excluded.

Area	Estimated resident population	Excess or deficiency (-) of non-residents in employment in the area as compared with residents in employment elsewhere		Estimated day population
		Persons	Per cent of resident population	
Lincolnshire (Parts of Holland)	102,696	-1,600	-1.6	101,096
Lincoln and U.D.	39,476	4,140	10.5	43,616
Lincoln M.B.	24,743	2,690	10.9	27,433
Lincoln U.D.	14,733	1,450	9.8	16,183
Lincoln Districts	63,220	-5,740	-9.1	57,480
Lincoln M.B.	22,206	-2,510	-11.3	19,696
Lincoln U.D.	21,932	-1,240	-5.7	20,692
Lincoln Districts	19,080	-1,990	-10.4	17,090
Lincolnshire (Parts of Kesteven)	137,508	-5,160	-3.8	132,348
Lincoln and U.Ds.	49,884	2,540	5.1	52,424
Lincoln M.B.	24,771	-10	-(0.2)	24,761
Lincoln U.D.	24,657	890	3.6	25,547
Lincoln M.B.	7,764	570	7.3	8,334
Lincoln U.D.	11,992	1,090	9.1	13,082
Lincoln Districts	87,624	-7,700	-8.8	79,924
Lincoln M.B.	20,854	-880	-4.2	19,974
Lincoln U.D.	33,653	-3,630	-10.8	30,023
Lincoln M.B.	14,953	-1,640	-11.0	13,313
Lincoln U.D.	18,158	-1,550	-8.5	16,608
Lincolnshire (Parts of Lindsey)	505,634	4,030	0.8	509,664
Lincoln and U.Ds.	95,878	3,730	3.9	99,608
Lincoln M.B.	76,642	6,240	8.1	82,882
Lincoln Districts	333,114	-5,940	-1.8	327,174
Lincoln and U.Ds.	167,387	3,830	2.3	171,217
Lincoln M.B.	2,143	90	(4.2)	2,233
Lincoln U.D.	6,583	-810	-12.3	5,773
Lincoln M.B.	4,925	310	(6.3)	5,235
Lincoln U.D.	32,525	-7,760	-23.9	24,765
Lincoln M.B.	17,161	1,130	6.6	18,311
Lincoln U.D.	3,756	-120	-(3.2)	3,636
Lincoln M.B.	11,407	180	(1.6)	11,587
Lincoln U.D.	5,287	-250	-(4.7)	5,037
Lincoln M.B.	2,285	160	(7.0)	2,445
Lincoln U.D.	66,627	10,540	15.8	77,167
Lincoln M.B.	12,407	290	(2.3)	12,697
Lincoln U.D.	2,261	70	(3.1)	2,331
Lincoln Districts	165,727	-9,770	-5.9	155,957
Lincoln M.B.	13,618	-830	-6.1	12,788
Lincoln U.D.	13,171	-1,100	-8.4	12,071
Lincoln M.B.	34,888	-6,000	-17.2	28,888
Lincoln U.D.	17,718	3,670	20.7	21,388
Lincoln M.B.	13,582	-110	-(0.8)	13,472
Lincoln U.D.	14,127	-1,670	-11.8	12,457
Lincoln M.B.	16,366	-1,040	-5.7	15,326
Lincoln U.D.	22,402	-850	-3.8	21,552
Lincoln M.B.	17,655	-1,640	-10.3	16,015
Lincoln Districts	3,190,787	892,610	28.0	4,083,397
Lincoln and U.Ds.	4,715	387,130	8,210.6	391,845
Lincoln M.B.	105,163	-14,790	-14.1	90,373
Lincoln U.D.	51,655	21,180	41.0	72,835
Lincoln M.B.	46,810	-3,950	-8.4	42,860
Lincoln U.D.	174,799	-33,250	-19.0	141,549
Lincoln M.B.	47,277	3,070	6.5	50,347
Lincoln U.D.	68,802	-8,520	-12.4	60,282
Lincoln M.B.	32,617	66,810	203.6	99,427
Lincoln U.D.	111,888	-23,540	-21.0	88,348
Lincoln M.B.	85,456	-690	-(0.8)	84,766
Lincoln U.D.	164,134	-16,440	-10.0	147,694
Lincoln M.B.	109,642	11,310	10.4	120,952
Lincoln U.D.	29,350	-25,060	-25.2	4,290
Lincoln M.B.	20,863	108,960	507.9	129,823
Lincoln U.D.	227,234	-31,160	-13.7	196,074
Lincoln M.B.	171,639	-15,500	-9.0	156,139
Lincoln U.D.	222,237	-10,350	-4.7	211,887
Lincoln M.B.	221,153	-54,990	-24.9	166,163
Lincoln U.D.	115,607	-11,410	-9.9	104,197
Lincoln M.B.	66,020	11,590	17.6	77,610
Lincoln U.D.	66,904	104,690	151.9	171,594
Lincoln M.B.	124,274	41,760	33.6	166,034
Lincoln U.D.	40,717	15,460	38.4	56,177
Lincoln M.B.	86,077	29,840	34.7	115,917
Lincoln U.D.	91,514	37,200	40.6	128,714
Lincoln M.B.	52,408	-12,790	-24.4	39,618

LINCOLNSHIRE (PARTS OF LINDSEY) - continued		LINCOLNSHIRE (PARTS OF LINDSEY) - continued	
GAINSBOROUGH R.D.	Males Females	Other parts of England and Wales	Males Females
(i) Residents economically active	4,23 1,00	(ii) Working in the area but resident elsewhere: viz: in	11 2
(ii) Resident in the area but working elsewhere: viz: in	1,33 46	Lincolnshire (Parts of Lindsey)	8,05 93
Lincolnshire (Parts of Lindsey)	1,24 45	Grimsby C.B.	4,42 74
Lincoln C.B.	6 4	Cleethorpes M.B.	1,12 14
Gainsborough U.D.	83 36	Glanford Brigg R.D.	34 3
Scunthorpe M.B.	19 3	Louth R.D.	8 1
Glanford Brigg R.D.	7 1	Other parts of England and Wales	13 -
Welton R.D.	7 1		
Other parts of England and Wales	8 1		
(iii) Working in the area but resident elsewhere: viz: in	55 14	HORNCASTLE R.D.	
Lincolnshire (Parts of Lindsey)	43 14	(i) Residents economically active	4,37 93
Gainsborough U.D.	22 9	(ii) Resident in the area but working elsewhere: viz: in	66 27
Caistor R.D.	5 2	Lincolnshire (Parts of Holland)	5 3
Welton R.D.	10 1	Boston M.B.	5 3
Nottinghamshire	8 -	Lincolnshire (Parts of Lindsey)	56 23
Other parts of England and Wales	4 -	Lincoln C.B.	11 4
		Horncliffe U.D.	8 12
		Woodhall Spa U.D.	4 2
		Louth R.D.	7 -
		Spilsby R.D.	4 3
		Welton R.D.	16 -
		Other parts of England and Wales	5 1
		(iii) Working in the area but resident elsewhere: viz: in	69 13
		Lincolnshire (Parts of Holland)	4 1
		Boston M.B.	4 1
		Lincolnshire (Parts of Kesteven)	7 3
		East Kesteven R.D.	7 3
		Lincolnshire (Parts of Lindsey)	50 9
		Horncliffe U.D.	16 3
		Louth R.D.	5 1
		Spilsby R.D.	14 3
		Welton R.D.	5 -
		Other parts of England and Wales	8 -
		ISLE OF AXHOLME R.D.	
		(i) Residents economically active	4,85 1,45
		(ii) Resident in the area but working elsewhere: viz: in	1,81 33
		Lincolnshire (Parts of Lindsey)	1,44 26
		Gainsborough U.D.	5 1
		Scunthorpe M.B.	1,32 24
		Glanford Brigg R.D.	4 1
		Nottinghamshire	17 3
		East Retford R.D.	15 3
		Yorkshire West Riding	17 4
		Doncaster C.B.	6 2
		Other parts of England and Wales	3 -
		(iii) Working in the area but resident elsewhere: viz: in	35 12
		Lincolnshire (Parts of Lindsey)	14 8
		Scunthorpe M.B.	9 5
		Yorkshire West Riding	18 3
		Goole R.D.	4 2
		Thorne R.D.	6 1

Table 4 Areas of Workplace and Residence by Socio-economic Group, Occupation and Industry - continued

APPENDIX 6

Socio-economic Group, Occupation and Industry	Total working in the conurb- ation	Working in conurbation centre				Working in remainder of conurbation				Working outside conurb- ation			
		Total	Resident -			Total	Resident -			Total resid- ent in conurb- ation	Resident -		
			In centre	In remain- der of conurb- ation	Outside conurb- ation		In centre	In remain- der of conurb- ation	Outside conurb- ation		In conurb- ation	In remain- der of conurb- ation	
A	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
Greater London Conurbation													
All Categories	4,291,71	1,406,96				2,884,75							
Excluding armed forces	4,272,19	1,399,34	121,07	1,070,65	207,62	2,872,85	21,68	2,656,98	194,19	88,60	1,42	87,18	
Socio-economic Groups													
1. Employers and managers in central and local government, industry, commerce etc. - large establishments	177,86	93,17	4,69	60,78	27,70	84,69	72	68,91	15,06	4,68	7	4,61	
2. Employers and managers in industry, commerce, etc. - small establishments	253,09	83,85	8,38	56,51	18,96	169,24	1,42	153,03	14,79	6,80	16	6,64	
3. Professional workers - self-employed	28,61	12,83	1,60	7,59	3,70	15,72	2	14,62	81	26	2	24	
4. Professional workers - employees	146,04	72,76	3,38	49,72	19,66	73,28	56	58,47	14,25	5,55	12	5,43	
5. Intermediate non-manual workers	278,81	85,47	10,47	58,39	16,01	193,34	2,06	173,01	18,27	7,15	23	6,86	
6. Junior non-manual workers	1,253,55	599,44	33,59	476,95	88,90	654,11	4,17	608,34	41,00	16,74	22	16,52	
7. Personal service workers	209,70	62,96	19,80	40,21	2,95	146,74	1,07	141,26	4,41	2,72	9	2,63	
8. Foremen and supervisors - manual	91,04	16,66	83	13,37	2,46	74,38	52	67,03	6,83	3,02	1	3,01	
9. Skilled manual workers	818,01	180,82	10,22	135,28	15,32	657,13	5,15	647,42	44,62	22,42	23	22,19	
10. Semi-skilled manual workers	549,63	97,23	9,66	81,63	5,94	452,40	3,06	427,32	22,00	9,84	7	9,77	
11. Unskilled manual workers	309,58	85,98	12,69	70,72	2,57	223,60	2,10	214,03	7,47	4,47	12	4,35	
12. Own account workers (other than professional)	90,43	10,98	3,29	6,56	1,13	79,45	35	77,54	1,56	98	1	97	
13. Farmers - employers and managers	1,68	6	-	3	3	1,62	-	1,44	18	9	-	9	
14. Farmers - own account	95	4	-	2	2	91	1	85	5	6	-	6	
15. Agricultural workers	7,60	32	4	26	2	7,48	1	6,87	60	64	-	64	
16. Members of armed forces	19,52	7,62				11,90							
17. Indefinite	55,41	16,71	2,43	12,03	2,25	38,70	37	36,04	2,29	1,18	1	1,17	
Occupation Orders													
I. Farmers, foresters, fishermen	23,20	89	16	67	6	22,31	2	20,96	1,32	1,03	-	1,03	
II. Miners and quarrymen	41	9	-	7	2	32	-	20	12	5	-	5	
III. Gas, coke and chemicals makers	17,08	50	5	48	6	16,49	11	15,36	1,02	23	-	23	
IV. Glass and ceramics makers	9,95	1,16	13	.97	6	8,79	6	8,39	34	24	-	24	
V. Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	12,83	43	3	35	5	12,40	5	11,07	1,28	49	-	49	
VI. Electrical and electronic workers	107,27	24,42	1,01	19,91	3,50	82,85	44	75,42	6,99	2,73	1	2,72	
VII. Engineering and allied trade workers n.e.c.	384,70	36,75	2,97	29,36	3,62	347,95	1,92	316,66	29,37	14,13	10	14,03	
VIII. Woodworkers	66,28	8,96	50	7,73	73	57,32	44	53,33	3,55	1,75	1	1,71	
IX. Leather workers	18,65	2,91	36	2,33	16	15,74	15	15,11	48	3	1	3	
X. Textile workers	4,37	60	10	46	4	3,77	-	3,69	8	6	-	6	
XI. Clothing workers	115,26	36,98	2,88	32,25	1,85	78,28	60	75,65	2,03	1,15	3	1,12	
XII. Food, drink and tobacco workers	56,06	7,73	75	6,59	39	48,33	42	46,31	1,00	75	1	74	
XIII. Paper and printing workers	88,79	38,35	2,09	32,15	4,71	49,84	46	46,64	2,72	1,49	-	1,49	
XIV. Makers of other products	66,97	7,15	79	5,80	56	61,82	24	56,77	2,81	1,47	2	1,45	
XV. Construction workers	54,58	9,53	65	7,96	92	45,05	47	41,52	3,06	2,76	5	2,71	
XVI. Painters and decorators	47,54	6,70	64	5,74	32	40,84	32	38,65	1,87	1,07	-	1,07	
XVII. Drivers of stationary engines, cranes, etc.	32,05	3,77	40	3,04	33	28,28	20	25,79	2,29	92	1	91	
XVIII. Labourers n.e.c.	168,72	26,90	3,87	22,11	92	141,82	1,47	134,13	6,16	3,37	10	3,67	
XIX. Transport and communications workers	304,69	104,91	6,56	86,30	12,05	199,78	1,66	184,42	13,50	5,15	10	5,05	
XX. Warehousemen, storekeepers, packers, bottlers	164,63	39,36	4,35	32,93	2,08	125,27	1,20	119,11	4,96	2,25	-	2,25	
XXI. Chemical workers	926,08	503,62	21,69	404,51	77,22	422,46	2,69	392,40	27,34	9,96	15	9,80	
XXII. Sales workers	408,27	117,32	9,21	82,39	25,71	290,95	1,94	271,63	17,33	8,24	9	8,15	
XXIII. Service, sport and recreation workers	503,21	153,45	39,75	107,08	6,61	343,76	2,66	336,59	10,50	5,16	12	5,04	
XXIV. Administrators and managers	183,78	87,99	4,22	58,12	25,62	95,79	84	77,37	17,58	6,13	15	5,98	
XXV. Professional, technical workers, artists	452,41	162,44	15,54	109,22	37,66	289,97	2,74	253,50	33,68	16,23	44	15,79	
XXVI. Armed forces (British and foreign)	19,32	7,55				11,77							
XXVII. Inadequately described occupations	52,61	15,81	2,17	11,47	2,17	36,80	36	34,25	2,19	1,08	1	1,07	
Industry Orders													
I. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	10,86	41	4	24	13	10,45	1	9,53	91	78	-	78	
II. Mining and quarrying	3,66	2,66	14	2,29	43	1,00	2	70	20	26	-	26	
III. Food, drink and tobacco	125,49	19,14	1,46	15,13	2,55	106,34	1,14	100,45	4,75	1,75	3	1,73	
IV. Chemicals and allied industries	91,68	23,33	1,25	17,36	4,70	68,35	43	61,26	6,64	2,05	2	2,03	
V. Metal manufacture	25,56	5,21	28	3,87	1,06	20,35	9	13,16	1,10	1,44	3	1,41	
VI. Engineering and electrical goods	454,90	59,25	3,65	46,15	9,24	395,65	1,68	364,06	29,90	13,79	12	13,67	
VII. Shipbuilding and marine engineering	10,32	66	5	44	17	9,66	4	8,70	92	18	-	18	
VIII. Vehicles	102,75	3,60	21	2,58	81	99,15	32	76,49	22,24	8,28	7	8,21	
IX. Metal goods not elsewhere specified	80,83	15,32	1,05	12,47	1,80	65,51	63	61,35	3,53	2,29	2	2,27	
X. Textiles	22,10	7,43	48	5,89	1,06	14,67	4	13,78	85	58	2	56	
XI. Leather, leather goods and fur	16,23	6,09	42	5,16	51	10,14	11	9,52	51	6	-	6	
XII. Clothing and footwear	126,89	45,94	3,89	39,43	2,62	80,95	86	77,66	2,21	1,56	8	1,54	
XIII. Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	35,39	4,41	29	3,30	82	30,38	14	28,67	1,97	1,19	-	1,19	
XIV. Timber, furniture, etc.	77,17	7,62	60	6,34	68	69,55	48	65,23	3,84	1,72	1	1,71	
XV. Paper, printing and publishing	192,77	108,58	6,60	87,15	14,61	84,19	65	77,94	5,40	2,81	-	2,81	
XVI. Other manufacturing industries	71,23	8,33	89	6,31	1,13	62,90	31	59,24	3,35	1,45	3	1,42	
XVII. Construction	202,52	53,69	3,45	42,94	7,40	148,83	1,62	134,25	12,96	3,06	16	3,00	
XVIII. Gas, electricity and water	76,56	10,54	72	8,33	1,43	66,02	58	61,56	4,08	2,12	-	2,12	
XIX. Transport and communication	417,98	160,47	7,12	131,40	29,94	242,41	2,30	223,62	23,48	6,25	10	6,13	
XX. Distributive trades	646,07	210,37	15,66	189,01	25,69	435,70	3,34	413,58	18,76	8,64	9	8,55	
XXI. Insurance, banking, finance	235,86	171,65	7,52	124,42	39,71	64,23	42	59,02	4,78	1,96	6	1,91	
XXII. Professional and scientific services	422,92	134,28	10,71	93,73	21,80	288,67	2,36	269,46	16,77	3,91	23	3,82	
XXIII. Miscellaneous services	553,76	220,38	36,24	158,95	22,11	335,41	2,94	314,06	14,42	7,50	21	7,46	
XXIV. Public administration and defence	273,28	114,85	7,49	84,64	16,30	158,43	1,01	137,49	10,13	2,90	4	2,86	
Industry inadequately described	15,02	4,61	65	3,50	66	16,21	16	9,64	41	28	4	28	

Table 5 Workplace Movement by Socio-economic Group,
Occupation and Industry - continued

APPENDIX 6

Socio-economic Group Occupation and Industry	Lancashire - continued						Leicestershire					
	Warrington R.D.		West Lancashire R.D.		Whiston R.D.		Leicester C.B.		Barrow upon Soar R.D.		Blaby R.D.	
	Working in the area but resident outside	Resident in the area but working outside	Working in the area but resident outside	Resident in the area but working outside	Working in the area but resident outside	Resident in the area but working outside	Working in the area but resident outside	Resident in the area but working outside	Working in the area but resident outside	Resident in the area but working outside	Working in the area but resident outside	Resident in the area but working outside
All Categories	11,85	8,00	5,20	15,36	5,81	14,40	46,88	10,28	3,67	15,03	4,37	17,28
Socio-economic Group												
1. Employers and managers in central and local government, industry, commerce, etc. - large establishments	37	25	10	1,01	5	70	2,67	54		73		89
2. Employers and managers in industry, commerce, etc. - small establishments	9	40	12	1,00	5	60	2,54	37		76		83
3. Professional workers - self-employed	4	-	-	5	-	13	29	1		9		6
4. Professional workers - employees	1,44	28	10	67	9	57	1,73	62		53		63
5. Intermediate non-manual workers	93	70	41	1,45	43	1,29	2,59	92		83		1,05
6. Junior non-manual workers	2,98	2,04	1,05	4,40	38	3,30	11,82	1,66		3,54		4,01
7. Personal service workers	33	12	13	39	17	37	99	14		29		29
8. Foremen and supervisors - manual	26	28	23	58	28	57	1,18	31		52		45
9. Skilled manual workers	2,59	2,51	1,01	3,39	1,64	3,72	14,36	3,71		4,64		5,68
10. Semi-skilled manual workers	1,42	83	1,14	1,32	1,97	2,06	6,35	1,22		2,19		2,34
11. Unskilled manual workers	1,16	35	45	55	37	78	1,14	56		35		46
12. Own account workers (other than professional)	3	5	2	24	2	14	61	9		20		20
13. Farmers - employers and managers	-	-	3	3	-	2	1	-		-		-
14. Farmers - own account	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-		-		1
15. Agricultural workers	7	5	31	14	11	4	9	5		11		6
16. Members of armed forces												
17. Indefinite	11	14	9	14	5	10	49	6		25		12
Occupation Orders												
I. Farmers, foresters, fishermen	13	6	35	26	12	12	21	10		13		12
II. Miners and quarrymen	4	6	3	1	2,38	37	-	54		7		16
III. Gas, coke and chemicals makers	3	8	45	2	6	8	12	1		3		4
IV. Glass and ceramics makers	4	-	1	-	4	31	3	1		3		1
V. Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	11	29	3	7	6	23	19	2		9		1
VI. Electrical and electronic workers	6	24	10	43	4	39	1,15	18		39		47
VII. Engineering and allied trade workers n.e.c.	1,75	1,04	48	1,82	52	1,58	5,25	1,82		2,04		1,35
VIII. Woodworkers	18	13	13	28	6	26	80	41		30		40
IX. Leather workers	2	1	-	4	1	2	1,81	24		36		42
X. Textile workers	16	5	12	9	-	6	3,49	27		1,00		1,40
XI. Clothing workers	2	16	1	26	-	21	2,10	13		62		76
XII. Food, drink and tobacco workers	12	13	7	30	2	27	50	10		11		24
XIII. Paper and printing workers	4	34	7	32	1	26	79	8		19		36
XIV. Makers of other products	7	9	8	13	-	47	88	7		37		25
XV. Construction workers	32	13	18	20	9	21	58	44		28		14
XVI. Painters and decorators	9	7	3	12	6	9	35	17		12		15
XVII. Drivers of stationary engines cranes, etc.	27	18	7	5	23	25	22	11		11		8
XVIII. Labourers n.e.c.	91	35	40	44	26	61	85	52		34		29
XIX. Transport and communications workers	59	47	42	92	10	99	1,94	58		57		78
XX. Warehousemen, storekeepers, packers, bottlers	38	27	15	51	15	49	2,11	17		75		60
XXI. Clerical workers	1,96	1,26	1,01	3,13	26	2,40	7,89	1,05		2,53		2,53
XXII. Sales workers	18	53	18	1,73	10	1,16	5,36	60		1,37		1,61
XXIII. Service, sport and recreation workers	1,18	35	23	97	39	85	2,31	27		57		85
XXIV. Administrators and managers	38	28	7	84	7	59	2,67	61		81		62
XXV. Professional, technical workers, artists	2,74	99	44	2,29	53	2,03	4,80	1,71		1,64		1,61
XXVI. Armed forces (British and foreign)												
XXVII. Inadequately described occupations	10	14	9	13	5	10	48	5		24		12
Industry Orders												
I. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	10	5	42	17	10	8	12	9		11		6
II. Mining and quarrying	5	16	3	3	2,99	58	4	67		12		24
III. Food, drink and tobacco	27	28	13	1,07	2	58	74	17		23		31
IV. Chemicals and allied industries	59	73	1	39	20	50	27	2		20		12
V. Metal manufacture	23	74	-	12	37	27	35	9		14		7
VI. Engineering and electrical goods	1,05	31	53	1,80	23	2,51	7,92	2,34		3,48		2,41
VII. Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1	-	-	20	-	1	-	1		-		-
VIII. Vehicles	1,21	25	2	44	1	25	25	83		16		40
IX. Metal goods not elsewhere specified	30	65	15	25	5	18	49	16		20		8
X. Textiles	16	8	95	16	-	15	7,68	53		2,33		2,91
XI. Leather, leather goods and fur	-	2	-	2	-	2	8	2		1		4
XII. Clothing and footwear	5	14	1	18	-	16	3,43	44		84		1,40
XIII. Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	16	13	5	16	11	1,77	13	20		11		9
XIV. Timber, furniture, etc.	2	7	6	21	3	7	59	14		19		23
XV. Paper, printing and publishing	2	61	9	52	1	33	1,16	15		30		44
XVI. Other manufacturing industries	3	7	-	32	-	33	1,36	10		34		50
XVII. Construction	1,40	45	43	86	20	64	2,15	1,37		78		72
XVIII. Gas, electricity, and water	4	10	3	13	13	20	75	2		19		32
XIX. Transport and communication	29	55	40	1,64	4	1,01	2,10	48		54		63
XX. Distributive trades	19	1,10	36	2,50	13	1,72	7,23	61		1,81		2,42
XXI. Insurance, banking, finance	1	14	2	61	4	25	1,57	6		42		48
XXII. Professional and scientific services	4,11	61	37	1,52	82	1,44	4,21	77		1,23		1,51
XXIII. Miscellaneous services	37	54	1,01	1,00	11	86	2,69	40		77		29
XXIV. Public administration and defence	1,17	24	6	21	2	48	1,49	59		52		60
Industry inadequately described	-	-	1	1	-	1	6	-		3		4

第1表 常住地によつて区分した従業・通学地別15才以上
就業者数および通学者数——全国・都道府県

Table 1. NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS AND PERSONS ATTENDING SCHOOL, 15 YEARS
OLD AND OVER, BY PLACE OF WORK OR LOCATION OF SCHOOL, FOR USUAL
PLACE OF RESIDENCE (ALL JAPAN AND PREFECTURES)

常住都道府県 および従業・通学地 Area	総数 Total	就業者数 Employed	通学者数 Attending school	常住都道府県 および従業・通学地 Area	総数 Total	就業者数 Employed	通学者数 Attending school
全 国 ¹⁾ All Japan ¹⁾				8 茨 城 県	22	18	4
就業者および通学者総数 Total	48 375 090	43 691 069	4 684 021	12 千 葉 県	20	20	0
常住地の市区町村で従 業・通学 Working or attending school in shi, ku, machi or mura, where they live	39 132 240	36 278 439	2 853 801	13 東 京 都	269	265	4
都道府県内他市区町村で 従業・通学 Working or attending school in other shi, ku, machi or mura in each Prefecture	7 783 912	6 161 363	1 622 549	14 神 奈 川 県	61	60	1
他都道府県で従業・通学 Working or attending school in other Prefecture	1 458 938	1 251 267	207 671	15 新 潟 県	18	17	1
				16 富 山 県	27	27	0
				18 福 井 県	15	12	3
				19 山 梨 県	15	15	0
				20 長 野 県	17	17	0
				22 静 岡 県	21	21	0
				23 愛 知 県	24	24	0
				27 大 阪 府	10	10	0
				28 兵 庫 県	12	12	0
				35 山 口 県	11	11	0
				● そ の 他 の 府 県	49	48	1
				岩 手 県 Iwate-ken			
				○ 岩手県に常住地を有する 就業者および通学者総数	754 158	695 845	58 313
				b 自市町村で従業・通学	713 843	666 468	47 375
				c 県内他市町村で従業・ 通学	33 799	23 571	10 228
				d 他都道府県で従業・通 学	6 516	5 806	710
				1 北 海 道	976	970	3
				2 青 森 県	2 034	1 798	236
				4 宮 城 県	1 297	923	374
				5 秋 田 県	206	141	65
				6 山 形 県	25	24	1
				7 福 島 県	206	205	1
				8 茨 城 県	100	95	5
				10 群 衆 島 県	14	14	0
				11 埼 玉 県	13	13	0
				12 千 葉 県	60	60	0
				13 東 京 都	713	696	17
				14 神 奈 川 県	400	398	2
				15 新 潟 県	58	58	0
				17 石 川 県	17	17	0
				19 山 梨 県	10	10	0
				20 長 野 県	19	19	0
				21 岐 阜 県	10	10	0
				22 静 岡 県	66	65	1
				23 愛 知 県	28	28	0
				24 三 重 県	19	18	1
				27 大 阪 府	140	140	0
				28 兵 庫 県	30	30	0
				34 広 島 県	20	20	0
				35 山 口 県	12	12	0
				● そ の 他 の 府 県	43	39	4
				宮 城 県 Miyagi-ken			
				○ 宮城県に常住地を有する 就業者および通学者総数	853 359	758 137	95 222
				b 自市町村で従業・通学	772 555	702 858	69 667

1) 長野県西筑摩郡山口村と岐阜県中津川市の間の境界紛争地域に常住する就業者(39人、うち当該地域内で就業する者29人)および通学者(当該地域外へ通学する者2人)は、全国計に含まれているが、長野県および岐阜県に常住する者のいずれにも含まれていない。

1) Persons employed and persons attending school who are living in the area in dispute of the boundary between Nagano-ken and Gifu-ken (39 employed and 2 attending school) are included in the total of "all Japan" but not distributed to either Nagano-ken or Gifu-ken.

第2表 従業・通学地によつて区分した常住地別15才以上

就業者数および通学者数——全国・都道府県

Table 2. NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS AND PERSONS ATTENDING SCHOOL, 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE, FOR PLACE OF WORK OR LOCATION OF SCHOOL (ALL JAPAN AND PREFECTURES)

従業・通学都道府県 および常住地	総数	就業者数	通学者数	従業・通学都道府県 および常住地	総数	就業者数	通学者数
Area	Total	Employed	Attending school	Area	Total	Employed	Attending school
全 国 ¹⁾ All Japan ¹⁾				b 従業・通学地市町村で 常住			
就業者および通学者総数 Total	46 375 090	43 691 069	4 684 021	c 県内他市町村で常住	26 049	17 439	8 640
従業・通学地市区町村 で常住	39 132 240	36 278 439	2 853 801	d 他都道府県で常住	3 285	2 966	319
Living in shi, ku, machi or mura where they work or attend school				1 北海道	133	131	2
都道府県内他市町村で 常住	7 783 912	6 161 363	1 622 549	4 岩手県	2 034	1 798	236
Living in other shi, ku, machi or mura in each prefecture				5 秋田県	213	212	1
他都道府県で常住	1 458 938	1 251 267	207 671	6 山形県	359	279	80
Living in other prefecture				7 福島県	85	85	0
				8 茨城県	32	32	0
				12 千葉県	16	16	0
				13 東京都	64	64	0
				14 神奈川県	45	45	0
				15 新潟県	22	22	0
				16 富山県	63	63	0
				17 石川県	22	22	0
				22 静岡県	28	28	0
				37 香川県	65	65	0
				38 愛媛県	10	10	0
				42 長崎県	11	11	0
				e その他の府県	35	35	0
					48	48	0
北 海 道 Hokkaido				岩 手 県 Iwate-ken			
a 北海道に従業・通学地を 有する就業者および通学 者総数	2 414 545	2 188 394	226 151	a 岩手県に従業・通学地を 有する就業者および通学 者総数	750 185	692 153	58 032
b 従業・通学地市町村で 常住	2 287 624	2 096 376	191 248	b 従業・通学地市町村で 常住	713 843	666 468	47 375
c 道内他市町村で常住	120 542	85 651	34 891	c 県内他市町村で常住	33 799	23 571	10 228
d 他都道府県で常住	6 379	6 367	12	d 他都道府県で常住	2 543	2 114	429
2 青森県	1 465	1 461	4	1 北海道	10	9	1
3 岩手県	976	973	3	2 青森県	246	192	52
4 宮城県	564	564	0	4 宮城県	1 389	1 026	363
5 秋田県	1 199	1 198	1	5 秋田県	338	327	11
6 山形県	129	128	1	6 山形県	21	19	2
7 福島県	182	182	0	7 福島県	71	71	0
8 茨城県	19	19	0	10 群馬県	13	13	0
11 埼玉県	24	24	0	12 千葉県	22	22	0
12 千葉県	57	56	1	13 東京都	62	62	0
13 東京都	231	229	2	14 神奈川県	27	27	0
14 神奈川県	75	75	0	15 新潟県	14	14	0
15 新潟県	400	400	0	16 富山県	176	176	0
16 富山県	652	652	0	17 石川県	15	15	0
17 石川県	58	58	0	30 和歌山県	41	41	0
18 福井県	19	19	0	37 香川県	29	29	0
22 静岡県	13	13	0	e その他の府県	69	69	0
23 愛知県	12	12	0				
26 京都市	11	11	0				
27 大阪府	17	17	0				
28 兵庫県	28	28	0				
34 広島県	14	14	0				
35 山口県	14	14	0				
36 徳島県	13	13	0				
37 香川県	24	24	0				
39 高知県	11	11	0				
40 福岡県	28	28	0				
42 長崎県	48	48	0				
e その他の府県	96	96	0				
青 森 県 Aomori-ken				宮 城 県 Miyagi-ken			
a 青森県に従業・通学地を 有する就業者および通学 者総数	698 817	647 302	51 515	a 宮城県に従業・通学地を 有する就業者および通学 者総数	849 920	754 583	95 337
b 従業・通学地市町村で 常住				b 従業・通学地市町村で 常住	772 555	702 888	69 667
c 県内他市町村で常住				c 県内他市町村で常住	73 600	48 826	24 839
d 他都道府県で常住				d 他都道府県で常住	3 700	2 869	831
1 北海道				1 北海道	49	48	1

1) 長野県西筑摩郡山口村と岐阜県中津川市の間の境界紛争地域で就業する者(29人)は、全国計には含まれているが、長野県および岐阜県で就業する者のいずれにも含まれていない。

1) Persons employed who are working in the area in dispute of the boundary between Nagano-ken and Gifu-ken (29 employed) are included in the total of "all Japan" but not distributed to either Nagano-ken or Gifu-ken.

第3表 常住地によつて区分した従業・通学地別15才以上
就業者および通学者数——市区町村

Table 3. TOTAL OF EMPLOYED PERSONS AND PERSONS ATTENDING SCHOOL, 15 YEARS
OLD AND OVER, BY PLACE OF WORK OR LOCATION OF SCHOOL, FOR USUAL
PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Shi, Ku, Machi and Mura)

北海道 Hokkaido

常住市区町村 および従業・通学地 Area	就業者 および 通学者数 Number	常住市区町村 および従業・通学地 Area	就業者 および 通学者数 Number	常住市区町村 および従業・通学地 Area	就業者 および 通学者数 Number
1 札幌市		78 和寒町	11	130 森岡町	20
a 当市に常住地を有する就業 者および通学者総数	257 188	d その他の市町村	185	131 八幡町	23
b 当市で従業・通学	253 560	e 他都府県で従業・通学	18	132 長万部町	15
c 道内他市町村で従業・通 学	3 587	f その他の都府県	4	d その他の市町村	163
2 旭川市				e 他都府県で従業・通学	206
3 小樽市	521	3 小樽市	92 395	2 青森市	53
4 函館市	13	a 当市に常住地を有する就業 者および通学者総数	87 423	1 青森市	40
5 室蘭市	33	b 当市で従業・通学	4 822	13 東区	156
6 釧路市	17	c 道内他市町村で従業・通 学	4 225	(1) 千代田区	62
7 帯広市	15	1 札幌市	24	(2) 中央区	43
8 旭川市	15	4 函館市	21	(3) 港川	32
9 夕張市	59	5 室蘭市	34	14 神奈川	13
10 岩見沢市	253	6 釧路市	27	27 大阪府	16
13 苫小牧市	37	9 夕張市	24	28 兵庫	19
15 美唄市	49	10 岩見沢市	10	(4) 神戸市生田区	15
16 芦別市	15	14 稚内市	12	f その他の府県	49
17 江別市	264	17 江別市	12	5 室蘭市	
18 赤平市	13	24 千手支庁	13	a 当市に常住地を有する就業 者および通学者総数	62 750
22 三千笠川市	180	28 石狩支庁	25	b 当市で従業・通学	62 301
24 滝川市	14	29 後志支庁	18	c 道内他市町村で従業・通 学	416
26 砂川市	17	86 後志支庁	141	13 苫小牧市	19
28 石狩支庁	117	87 余市江内町	12	133 胆振支庁	36
29 平取町	1 444	93 大岩内町	11	139 幌別町	296
30 島川町	13	95 倶知安町	16	140 白老町	20
31 当別町	23	199 網走支庁	10	d その他の市町村	45
32 当別町	54	d その他の市町村	199	e 他都府県で従業・通学	33
36 恵庭市	65	13 東区	60	13 東区	17
38 空知支庁	10	(1) 千代田区	35	(2) 中央区	12
47 月形町	18	(2) 中央区	11	f その他の府県	16
139 胆振支庁	10	f その他の府県	25	6 釧路市	
d その他の市町村	276			a 当市に常住地を有する就業 者および通学者総数	65 572
e 他都府県で従業・通学	41	4 函館市	108 019	b 当市で従業・通学	65 246
13 東区	22	a 当市に常住地を有する就業 者および通学者総数	1 942	c 道内他市町村で従業・通 学	320
f その他の府県	19	b 当市で従業・通学		7 帯広市	10
2 旭川市	90 513	c 道内他市町村で従業・通 学		23 根室市	28
a 当市に常住地を有する就業 者および通学者総数	89 224	1 札幌市	53	174 釧路支庁	27
b 当市で従業・通学	1 271	3 小樽市	29	175 厚岸町	37
c 道内他市町村で従業・通 学		5 室蘭市	51	177 標茶町	13
1 札幌市	40	6 釧路市	57	178 弟子屈町	12
8 旭川市	12	14 稚内市	24	179 阿寒町	39
9 名寄市	11	105 松山支庁	41	181 白糠町	54
20 士別市	25	106 上野村	20	d その他の市町村	95
21 空知支庁	22	111 奥平村	20	e 他都府県で従業・通学	6
50 上川支庁	78	114 渡島支庁	15	7 帯広市	50 405
61 釧路市	54	115 金前町	18	a 当市に常住地を有する就業 者および通学者総数	49 802
62 旭川市	67	117 知内町	11	b 当市で従業・通学	600
63 神楽町	345	119 木古内町	29	c 道内他市町村で従業・通 学	
64 永山町	14	120 大七町	329	6 釧路市	10
65 山手町	91	121 飯田町	55	155 十勝支庁	15
66 比内町	32	122 七尾町	197	156 更別町	26
67 比内町	16	123 戸井村	52	157 芽室町	31
68 上川町	28	124 戸井村	24	158 新十戸町	39
69 上川町	109	125 尻内村	12	159 新十戸町	16
70 上川町	28	127 南茅部町	16	160 新十戸町	11
71 上川町	44				
74 上川町	31				

第4表 従業・通学地によつて区分した常住地別15才以上
就業者および通学者数——市区町村 (つづき)

Table 4.—Continued

東京都 Tokyo-to

従業・通学市区町村 および常住地	就業者 および 通学者数	従業・通学市区町村 および常住地	就業者 および 通学者数	従業・通学市区町村 および常住地	就業者 および 通学者数
43 越生町 165	28	13 厚木市 26	8 狹城町 1165		
44 鶴ヶ島市 151	71	14 大和市 45	3 土浦市 151		
45 比企郡 53	13	15 高座郡 20	4 古河市 485		
47 比企郡 13	17	16 高座郡 10	5 石巻市 22		
48 比企郡 54	18	17 高座郡 19	6 下館市 19		
49 小川町 126	20	18 中野市 18	7 結城市 32		
52 小川町 22	21	19 新山梨市 12	8 竜ヶ崎町 65		
53 吉見町 34	22	20 新山梨市 21	11 水戸市 10		
54 玉里町 15	15	19 山梨市 12	56 稲敷市 26		
68 玉里町 15	11	6 大月市 17	57 阿久根市 27		
69 大里町 13	18	62 北都留市 12	83 狼島郡 41		
71 大里町 13	11	22 静岡市 45	84 北相馬郡 22		
73 大里町 18	11	5 熱海市 10	89 北相馬郡 92		
75 大里町 81	10	f その他 84	90 北相馬郡 33		
76 北埼玉郡 10	13		91 北相馬郡 19		
77 北埼玉郡 30	10		92 北相馬郡 626		
79 北埼玉郡 10	15		9 栃木市 45		
81 南埼玉郡 15	123		1 宇都宮市 20		
82 南埼玉郡 101	72		2 宇都宮市 35		
83 南埼玉郡 60	53		3 宇都宮市 20		
84 北葛飾郡 39	29		4 宇都宮市 124		
85 北葛飾郡 34	30		8 宇都宮市 17		
86 北葛飾郡 19	26		12 宇都宮市 30		
87 北葛飾郡 15	29		25 宇都宮市 40		
88 北葛飾郡 30	19		26 宇都宮市 12		
89 北葛飾郡 26	15		27 宇都宮市 107		
90 北葛飾郡 1807	228		28 宇都宮市 69		
91 北葛飾郡 369	211		29 宇都宮市 22		
92 北葛飾郡 303	49		30 宇都宮市 21		
93 北葛飾郡 11	14		32 宇都宮市 278		
94 北葛飾郡 57	234		10 群馬市 27		
95 北葛飾郡 11	61		1 前橋市 69		
12 千代田市 2763	10		2 前橋市 13		
1 千代田市 198	25		5 前橋市 29		
3 千代田市 142	10		7 前橋市 20		
4 千代田市 77	105		9 前橋市 30		
7 千代田市 99	58		33 前橋市 13		
8 千代田市 44	215		71 前橋市 19775		
11 千代田市 74	112		11 埼玉市 257		
12 千代田市 603	56		1 川口市 394		
(1) 千代田市 142	201		2 川口市 3862		
(2) 千代田市 77	160		3 川口市 2992		
(3) 千代田市 105	63		4 川口市 2949		
(4) 千代田市 99	58		5 川口市 175		
(5) 千代田市 44	215		8 川口市 143		
(6) 千代田市 74	112		9 川口市 31		
(7) 千代田市 603	56		10 川口市 123		
(8) 千代田市 201	160		11 川口市 86		
(9) 千代田市 63	58		12 川口市 43		
(10) 千代田市 56	201		13 川口市 67		
2 千代田市 160	63		14 川口市 21		
3 千代田市 58	56		15 川口市 39		
4 千代田市 56	104		16 川口市 444		
5 千代田市 28	104		17 川口市 172		
6 千代田市 28	104		18 川口市 498		
7 千代田市 28	104		19 川口市 747		
8 千代田市 28	104		20 川口市 142		
9 千代田市 28	104		21 川口市 105		
10 千代田市 28	104		22 川口市 1520		
11 千代田市 28	104		23 川口市 634		
12 千代田市 28	104		24 川口市 48		
	28		25 川口市 69		
	28		26 川口市 269		
	28		27 川口市 250		
	28		28 川口市 178		
	28		29 川口市 74		
	28		30 川口市 37		
	28		31 川口市 37		

Arrondissements, provinces et pays étrangers où l'activité est exercée

ARRONDISSEMENT ET PROVINCE DE RESIDENCE HABITUELLE	Province de Flandre orientale	Ath	Charleroi	Mons	Soignies	Thuin	Tournai	Province de Hainaut	Huy	Liège	Verviers
Anvers	1 096	7	84	24	15	6	26	162	5	165	46
Malines	724	3	56	8	7	2	8	84	4	76	6
Turnhout	110	—	80	18	10	12	6	126	5	236	8
Prov. d'Anvers	1 930	10	220	50	32	20	40	372	14	471	57
Bruxelles	2 773	119	1 647	303	714	146	140	3 069	40	647	148
Louvain	176	10	287	57	33	26	34	447	30	1 538	26
Nivelles	66	29	1 918	58	399	53	23	2 480	11	279	24
Prov. de Brabant	3 015	158	3 852	418	1 146	225	197	5 996	81	2 464	200
Bruges	1 516	15	105	20	14	1	28	183	9	125	6
Dixmude	174	4	146	20	14	5	10	199	1	85	3
Ypres	151	19	87	38	47	9	37	237	2	26	4
Courtrai	1 612	85	90	181	45	23	576	1 000	6	43	12
Ostende	464	8	136	30	16	3	10	203	7	99	4
Roulers	256	11	74	27	23	20	32	187	—	67	3
Tielt	1 600	2	34	17	12	8	23	96	3	14	1
Furnes	63	3	12	2	3	—	2	22	1	9	1
Prov. de Flandre occidentale	5 836	147	684	335	174	69	718	2 127	29	468	34
Alost	65 359	80	324	85	772	159	20	1 440	5	65	15
Termonde	52 054	6	90	7	8	1	8	120	9	52	6
Eeklo	27 556	—	21	9	13	12	3	58	1	13	9
Gand	161 836	24	226	82	47	38	59	476	2	145	23
Audenarde	38 986	353	141	324	192	57	160	1 227	1	47	10
Saint-Nicolas	59 883	1	75	14	3	3	5	101	4	44	7
Prov. de Flandre orientale	405 674	464	877	521	1 035	270	255	3 422	22	366	72
Ath	1 108	18 984	134	2 538	685	89	1 653	24 083	2	25	6
Charleroi	54	37	143 310	311	2 543	2 322	65	148 588	10	231	25
Mons	57	822	1 084	64 824	2 016	749	244	69 739	8	102	31
Soignies	221	353	3 856	1 765	39 336	2 913	79	48 302	3	46	12
Thuin	21	19	8 646	436	3 161	30 376	27	42 665	8	33	9
Tournai	506	1 219	108	1 540	157	61	42 694	45 779	2	35	9
Prov. de Hainaut	1 967	21 434	157 138	71 414	47 898	36 510	44 762	379 156	35	472	92

TABLEAU I

COMMUNE DE RESIDENCE HABITUELLE	Migrants alternants ne se déplaçant pas chaque jour		Migrants alternants se déplaçant chaque jour													
	Nom- bre	dont logant dans la commune de travail ou à proximité de celle-ci	Total	dont						dont le déplacement du lieu de résidence au lieu de travail nécessite :						
				en train	en auto- bus ou tram	en auto	à moto ou à velo- mo- teur	à vélo	à pied et moyen de trans- port inconnu	< 30 min.	30 min. à < 1 h.	1 h. à 1 h. 30	1 h. 30 à 2 h.	2 h. et plus	durée in- connue	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	

PROVINCE DE FLANDRE OCCIDENTALE

ARRONDISSEMENT ADMINISTRATIF DE BRUGES

Aartrijke	44	43	591	39	42	74	246	189	1	291	214	48	19	18	1
Asselbroek	240	196	3 434	555	164	311	362	1 888	154	2 344	612	229	171	78	—
Boernem	91	80	772	442	4	69	127	130	—	122	346	170	84	50	—
Blankenberge	130	108	937	275	214	153	120	145	30	390	345	92	59	36	15
Brugge	577	473	3 555	1 295	307	306	326	1 193	128	1 642	849	524	357	158	25
Danune	8	4	147	7	1	15	67	57	—	53	79	8	2	5	—
Dudzele	13	13	290	9	77	26	84	94	—	125	147	10	6	2	—
Heist	22	21	1 148	223	115	153	277	354	26	762	251	72	25	24	14
Hertsberge	—	—	104	6	2	14	32	50	—	60	34	6	—	4	—
Hoeke	—	—	29	3	—	3	12	11	—	13	12	2	1	1	—
Houtave	10	10	55	3	5	9	19	19	—	7	42	5	—	1	—
Jabbeke	38	34	505	109	26	43	157	168	2	133	251	79	22	20	—
Knokke	222	200	713	242	99	152	82	121	17	293	245	87	53	21	14
Koolkerke	9	7	260	17	10	20	64	148	1	158	79	15	3	5	—
Lapscheure	13	13	51	2	2	4	22	21	—	12	30	7	1	1	—
Lissewege	25	22	469	80	2	23	99	259	—	329	99	30	5	6	—
Loppem	65	64	503	52	42	56	115	238	—	240	191	42	16	14	—
Meerkerke	5	5	51	2	2	5	17	25	—	16	29	4	1	1	—
Meerkerke	8	8	330	18	10	41	135	123	3	89	198	25	11	7	—
Nieuwmonster	9	9	42	3	3	3	21	22	—	18	18	4	1	1	—

exercice

Verviers

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92

VINCE DE BRABANT

ONDISSEMENT ADMINISTRATIF DE BRUXELLES

COMMUNE	TRAVAIL	Nombre total de migrants alternants au 31 décembre 1947	Migrants alternants ne se déplaçant pas chaque jour (situation au 31 décembre 1961)		Migrants alternants se déplaçant chaque jour (situation au 31 décembre 1961)												
			Nombre	dont logeant dans la commune de travail ou à proximité de celle-ci	Total	dont					dont le déplacement du lieu de résidence au lieu de travail nécessite						
						en train	en auto-bus ou tram	en auto	à moto ou à vélomoteur	à vélo	à pied et moyen de transport inconnu	< 30 min.	30 min. à 1 h.	1 h. à 1 h. 30	1 h. 30 à 2 h.	2 h. et plus	durée inconnue
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
amération bruxel- se — Bruxelles		136652	15 686	8 839	172912	113916	32 937	19 615	2 960	2 656	828	15 261	45 598	63 778	35 829	12 421	25
glomératie . . .		170	8	8	329	35	83	73	36	62	40	152	100	40	28	9	—
enberg		383	30	26	676	131	193	167	72	110	3	246	289	79	46	16	—
el		107	13	9	161	55	29	35	12	21	9	51	43	27	28	12	—
ghes		145	8	3	177	30	8	12	35	84	8	84	62	21	7	3	—
ingen		830	32	30	813	206	87	74	104	278	64	466	269	77	45	16	—
gem		495	40	10	823	273	198	157	68	97	30	307	252	159	73	32	—
beek		493	42	33	714	121	358	125	42	36	32	235	270	139	51	19	—
genbos		2 122	57	14	3 007	598	820	408	154	481	546	1 445	838	494	161	69	—
egem		205	2	1	200	70	22	43	20	44	1	88	46	36	16	14	—
imbergen		787	25	24	679	59	144	105	81	261	29	383	198	46	38	14	—
oot-Bigaarden		277	42	17	736	268	167	154	52	61	34	271	235	140	69	21	—
lle		1 292	101	57	1 812	554	428	261	195	298	76	712	601	310	139	56	—
ellaart		313	30	22	548	81	66	123	144	111	23	262	207	46	24	9	—
lizingen		623	17	7	799	254	42	105	91	235	72	379	227	101	58	34	—
erbeek		142	8	6	158	22	59	28	11	26	12	65	55	20	12	6	—
ampenhout		96	16	10	189	6	33	39	37	73	1	94	71	17	5	2	—
apelle-op-den-Bos		648	33	21	2 217	705	300	146	218	837	11	846	777	382	157	55	—
obbegeem		13	8	4	271	57	91	30	32	52	9	112	85	49	16	9	—
raainem		114	67	60	365	82	107	56	40	60	20	116	105	76	36	32	—

TABLEAU III

COMMUNE	Population active résidant dans la commune						Main-d'œuvre travaillant dans la commune					Coeffi- cient d'em- ploi dans la com- mune	Emploi local brut
	Total	dont				Pourcentage de migrants alternants réels par rapport à la population active (col. 6 en % de la col. 2)	Total	dont			Pourcentage de migrants alternants réels par rapport à la main- d'œuvre travaillant dans la commune (col. 11 en % de la col. 8)		
		travail- lant dans la com- mune	travail- lant en- dehors de la com- mune	pseudo- mi- grants alter- nants	mi- grants alter- nants réels			rési- dant en dehors de la com- mune	pseudo- mi- grants alter- nants	mi- grants alter- nants réels			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

VINCE DE BRABANT

ONDISSEMENT ADMINISTRATIF DE BRUXELLES

meration Bruxelloise -	425 180	391 745	33 435	21 028	12 407	2,9	582 634	190 889	2 069	188 820	32,4	137,0	412 773
oise agglomératie	933	312	621	89	532	57,0	654	342	71	271	41,4	70,0	401
lberg	4 705	2 305	2 400	42	2 358	50,1	3 016	711	30	681	22,5	64,1	2 347
el	1 327	327	1 000	96	904	68,1	507	180	16	164	32,3	38,2	423
.	121	35	86	6	80	66,1	56	21	—	21	37,5	46,2	41
m	463	140	323	29	294	63,4	187	47	6	41	21,9	40,3	169
erzeel	158	58	100	16	84	53,1	81	23	3	20	24,6	51,2	74
ingen	264	79	185	2	183	69,3	97	18	2	16	16,4	36,7	81
anes	714	343	371	18	353	49,4	396	53	8	45	11,3	55,4	361
arden	357	176	181	2	179	50,1	368	192	28	164	44,5	103,0	178
endonbeek	152	76	76	3	73	48,0	108	32	1	41	28,7	71,0	79
.	678	229	449	11	438	64,6	391	162	24	138	35,2	57,6	240
egem	1 079	580	499	38	461	42,7	684	104	7	97	14,1	63,3	618
ringen	1 929	478	1 451	176	1 275	66,0	1 331	853	124	729	54,7	68,9	654
en	150	82	68	6	62	41,3	132	50	7	43	32,5	88,0	88
gem	1 774	355	1 419	293	1 126	63,4	1 229	874	91	783	63,7	69,2	648
beek	3 976	1 143	2 833	187	2 646	66,5	1 914	771	51	729	37,6	48,1	1 330
ingenbos	1 707	628	1 079	132	947	55,4	3 720	3 092	555	2 537	68,1	217,9	760

EAU IV. — REPARTITION DES MIGRANTS ALTERNANTS ENTRANTS DE L'AGGLOMERATION
BRUXELLOISE SELON LEUR COMMUNE DE RESIDENCE HABITUELLE.

Relevé des communes comptant plus de 25 migrants alternants.

Arrondissement et commune de résidence habituelle	Nombre de migrants alternants entrants			Arrondissement et commune de résidence habituelle	Nombre de migrants alternants entrants		
	ne se déplaçant pas chaque jour	se déplaçant chaque jour	Total		ne se déplaçant pas chaque jour	se déplaçant chaque jour	Total
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
ARRONDISSEMENT D'ANVERS				ARRONDISSEMENT DE TURNHOUT			
200				Schriek	3	67	70
6				Sint-Amands	2	118	120
4	300	1 446	1 746	Sint-Katelijne-Waver	6	444	450
4	106	455	561	Tisselt	4	44	48
12	1	46	47	Walem	2	43	45
4	11	98	109	Willebroek	9	289	298
3	64	403	467	Autres communes	19	124	143
1				Tot.	275	7 047	7 322
1	47	70	117				
34	94	427	521	ARRONDISSEMENT DE BRUXELLES			
13	42	136	178	Geel	15	68	83
9	12	69	81	Grobbendonk	3	27	30
9	3	25	28	Herentals	22	129	151
23	12	89	101	Herselt	12	132	144
10	8	125	133	Houtvenne	1	26	27
6	5	24	29				
6	8	57	65	Mol	24	19	43
72	8	105	113	Ramsel	—	98	98
6	1	58	59	Turnhout	52	46	98
25	24	185	209	Veerle	5	77	82
31	52	482	534	Vorselaar	2	27	29
12	7	29	36				
9	1	35	36	Vorst	6	27	33
9	21	24	45	Westerlo	10	33	43
92	22	102	124	Westmeerbeek	2	26	28
	7	25	32	Autres communes	111	216	327
	69	208	277	Tot.	265	951	1 216
	6	20	26				
	59	224	283				
Tot.	990	4 967	5 957				
ARRONDISSEMENT DE MALINES							
1	1	73	74	Alsemberg	11	357	368
3	3	82	85	Asselt	20	1 007	1 027
—	—	63	63	Beersel	24	710	734
10	10	261	271	Beigem	13	188	199
4	4	118	122	Bekkerveel	2	53	55
13	13	216	229	Bellingen	—	58	58
5	5	83	88	Berg	1	165	166
7	7	401	408	Bierghies	4	69	73
—	—	45	45	Bogaarden	1	31	32
10	10	115	125	Borchlooibeek	13	327	340
1	1	30	31	Brussegeem	8	301	309
4	4	193	197	Buizingen	8	509	517
—	—	28	28	Diegem	7	785	792
1	1	46	47	Dilbeek	66	2 120	2 186
13	13	269	282	Drogenbos	23	925	948
15	15	48	63	Dworp	13	372	385
123	123	3 428	3 551	Elewijt	8	273	281
2	2	107	109	Eppegem	6	296	302
5	5	56	61	Essene	15	325	340
4	4	47	51	Gaasbeek	1	33	34
3	3	103	106	Galmaarden	5	288	293
3	3	82	85	Gooik	22	467	489
3	3	24	27	Grimbergen	30	1 088	1 118
				Groot-Bijgaarden	14	948	962
				Halle	63	2 265	2 328

50

100

0

25

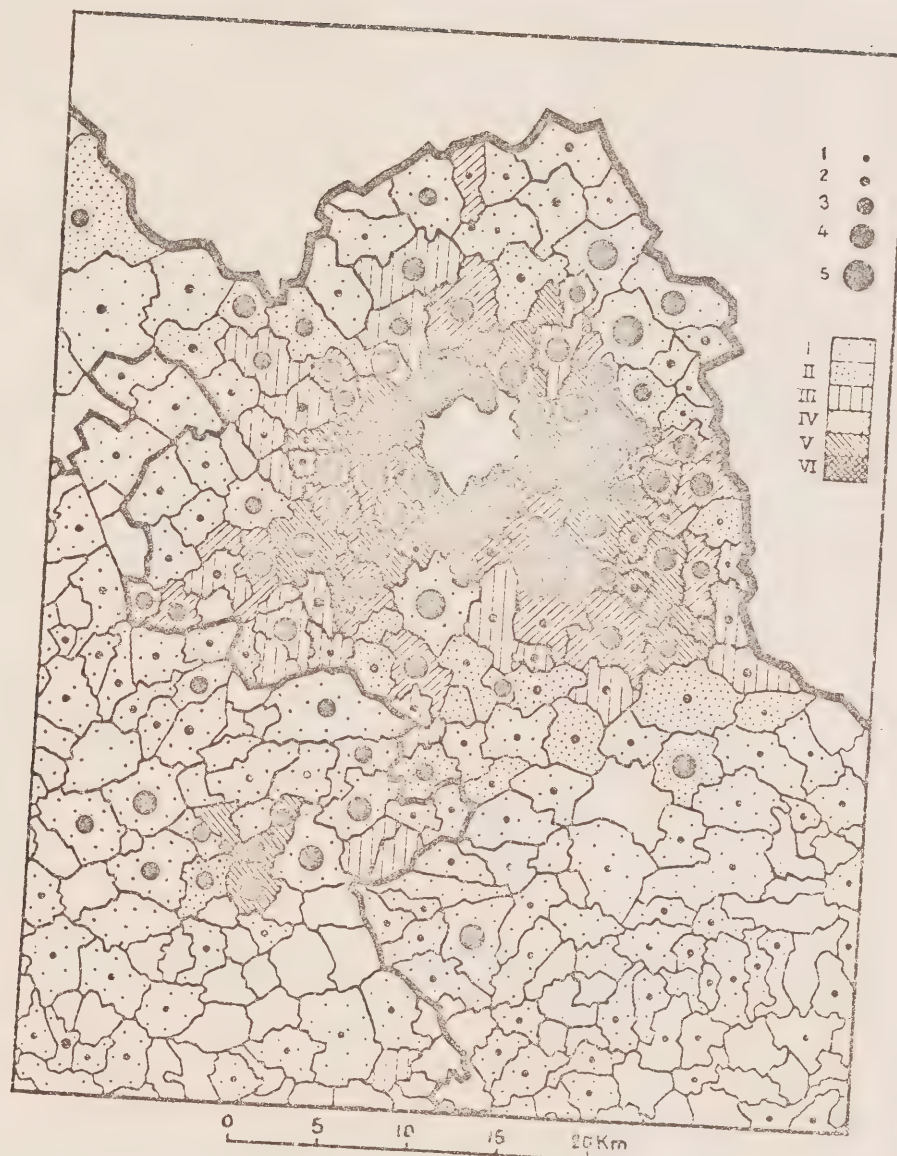
50

100

Illinois Indiana

Illinois Indiana

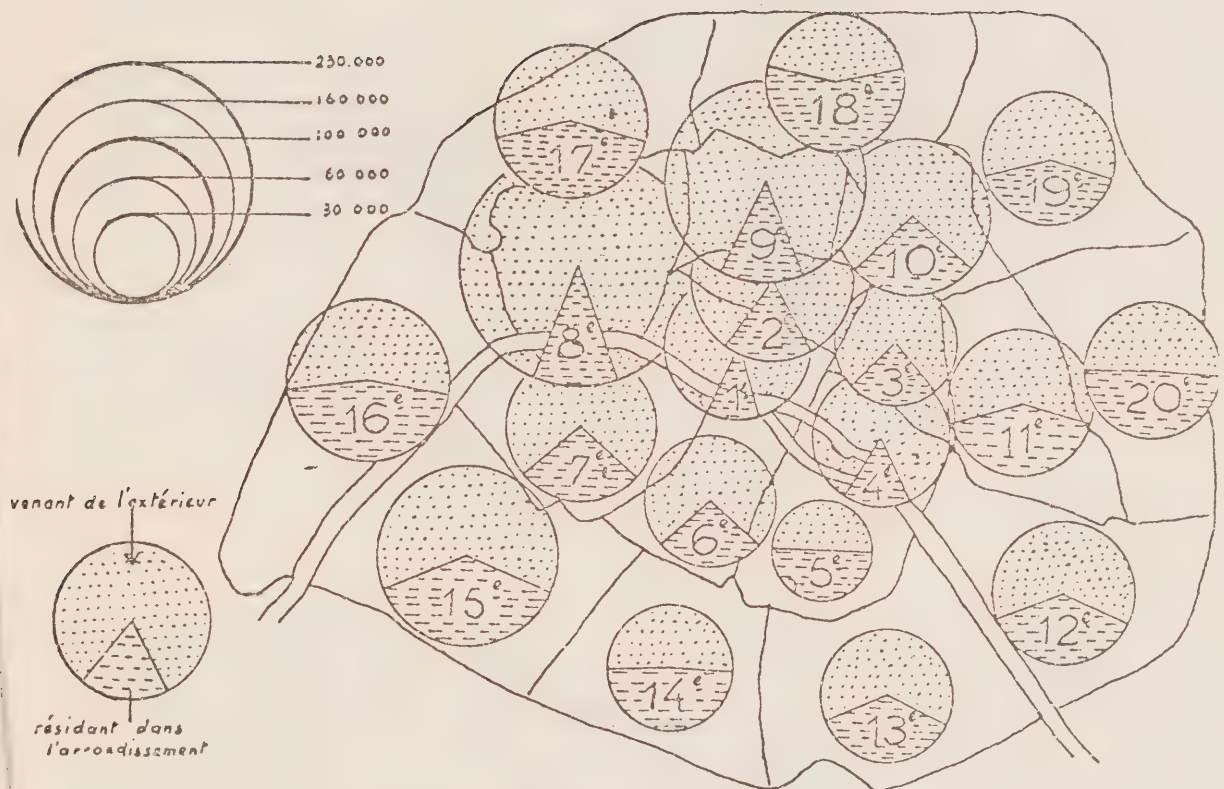
APPENDIX 15



— Migrations pendulaires de la périphérie vers Lille

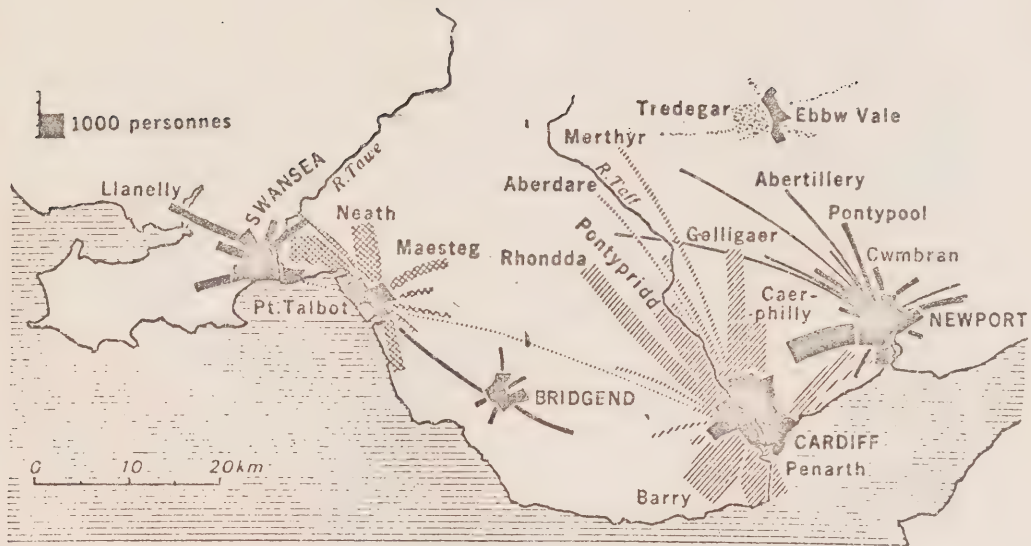
I. 1 à 49 migrants; 2. 50-99; 3. 100-199; 4. 200-399; 5. 400 et plus. I. 1 à 3,9 %; II. 4 à 7,9 %; III. 8 à 15,9 %; IV. 16 à 31,9 %; V. 32 à 64,9 %; VI. 65 % et plus.

APPENDIX 15 — Concluded

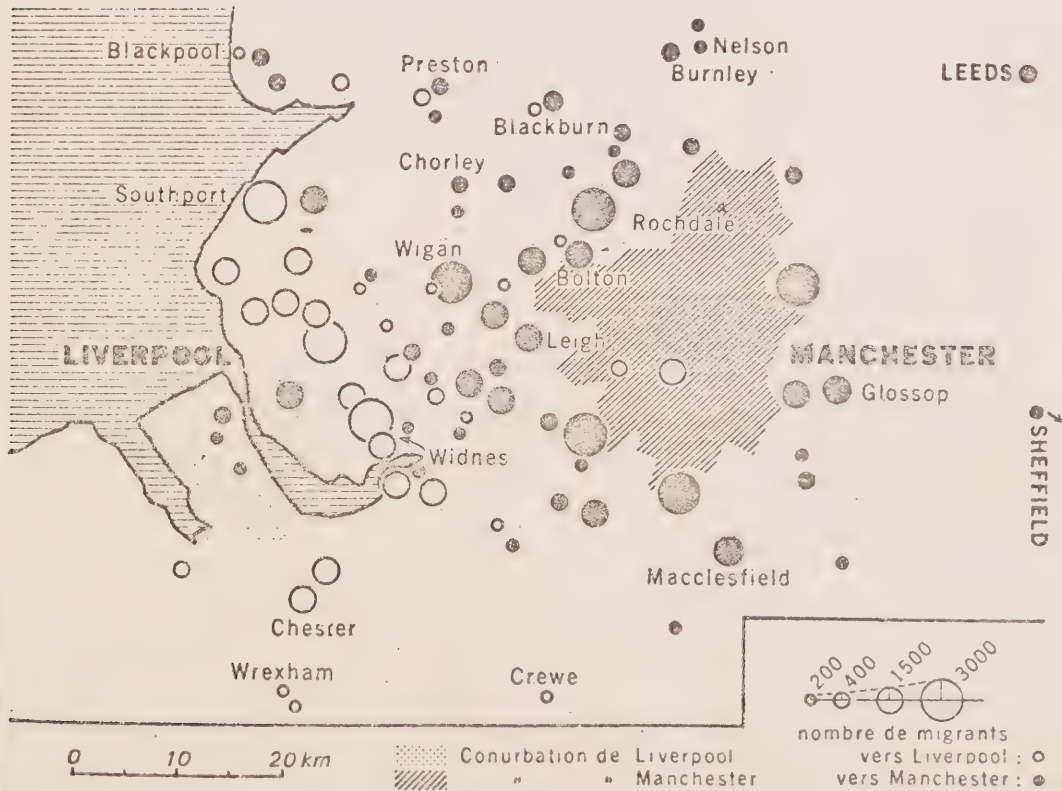


Ville de Paris : Nombre de personnes travaillant dans chaque arrondissement selon qu'elles résident dans l'arrondissement ou qu'elles viennent de l'extérieur.

APPENDIX 16

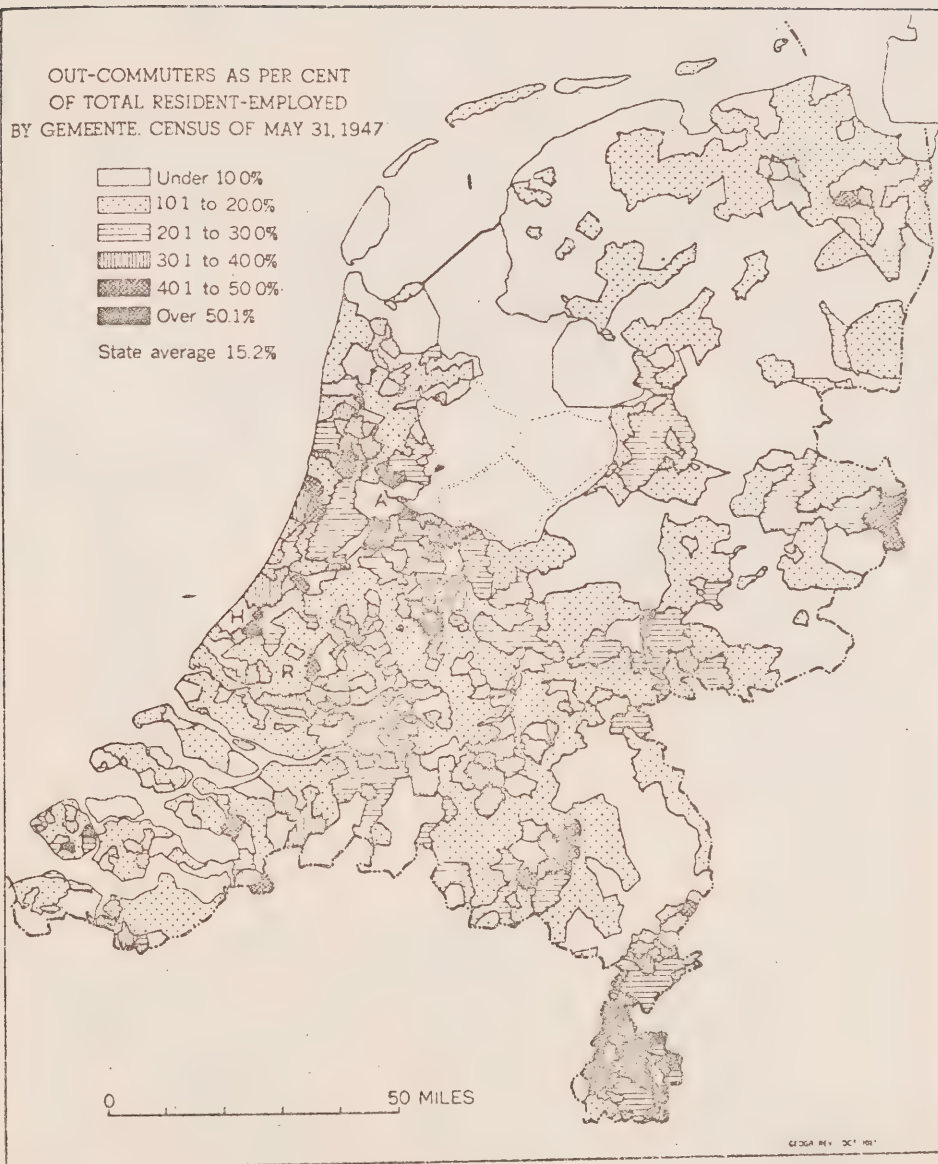


Attraction journalière de la main-d'œuvre vers quelques villes sud-galloises.



Les migrants journaliers vers les conurbations de Liverpool et de Manchester.

APPENDIX 17



APPENDIX 17 — Concluded

